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7 March 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ELF AQUITAINE EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 19 Jan 83 p 8

[Text]

OIL: ELF EXCITEMENT. Francophone oil producing countries in West and Central Africa are closely following the succession race to replace **Albin Chalandon** as chief executive of the French state-controlled oil group, *Elf Aquitaine*. Given the close ties between *Elf* and states such as **Gabon**, **Congo-Brazzaville** and **Cameroun**, a large number of potentates in the region are directly concerned by the choice of a new *Elf* head. Chalandon, whose term of office comes to an end in June, was recently embarrassed by the investigative weekly, *Le Canard Enchaîné*, which published details of the alleged financing with Gabonese oil funds of political groups opposed to President **Francois Mitterrand**. Touted for the new chairmanship of *Elf* is Moroccan-born **Michel Jobert**, minister of overseas trade; **Claude Cheysson**, minister of external affairs; and **Alain Savary**, minister of education. The first two have excellent African connections, while Savary is largely unknown on the continent.

Meanwhile *Elf* is putting the final touches to its exploration and production programmes for 1983-1985 in the Gulf of Guinea, which accounts for almost 60% of its production. What is more, the profit margin for *Elf* in Gabon, Congo-Brazzaville and Cameroun is among the most lucrative in the world, often exceeding \$5 a barrel in comparison with \$1-2 barrel in **Nigeria**.

Elf's Nigerian affiliate finally reached the 5m tonnes per year level in the second half of 1982, making it the fifth largest producer in the country. *Elf* officials are intent on further boosting their Nigerian activities. The company's executive committee has recently approved a three point programme for *Elf Nigeria*. Important investment outlay will go to the Obagi onshore field to increase by 5m tonnes the amount of oil which can be potentially extracted. A green light has been given for the bringing on stream of the small offshore Otou oil deposit. An economic feasibility survey is being carried out on the gas and condensates discovered at Ibeua, as is a study on the possibility of exploiting the heavy oils at Ekotor.

Elf Gabon's renewed exploration-development drive, spurred by intense competition from *Amoco* of the US, has started to yield results. The company's Gabonese output should stabilise in 1982 and 1983 at some 6m tonnes a year, a level which *Elf* executives hint can now be maintained for several years to come. *Elf Gabon*, producing around 85% of total Gabonese oil, is a veritable "state within a state", and the government is locked into a tug of war to increase its equity holding from the present 25% to a figure between 35 and 41%. The problem is that the government is hard-pressed to find the \$1bn needed to acquire the extra shares. *Elf's* relationship with Gabon is surprisingly complex. For example, an *Elf Gabon* offshoot, *Compagnie de Participation et d'Investissement*, is associated with *Bong International*, a thinly disguised group belonging to President **Omar Bongo**, in the Libreville-based *Banque de Gabon et du Luxembourg*. Moreover, Dr **Saturnin Nam N'Guéma**, present secretary-general of OPEC, spent most of his career in the *Elf Gabon* stable. During the next two years the maritime zone around Port Gentil is to be the centre of *Elf's* endeavours in Gabon. Several new fields are to be brought

on stream, compensating from declining output from the older ones. And exploration efforts are to go ahead in the new area offshore M'Bya in the extreme south near the frontier with Congo-Brazzaville.

Elf will lose its production monopoly in Cameroun in 1983 when the second French national group, *Compagnie Francaise du Pétrole* (CFP-Total), brings its offshore field on stream. *Elf*'s output of 4.3m tonnes in 1981 should climb to over 5m tonnes in 1982. *Elf* is to develop several new fields in the offshore Rio dei Rey zone, so its output level could gradually edge up to 7.5m tonnes by 1985.

In Congo-Brazzaville development activity has been focused on two promising offshore fields, Yanga and Sendji, and on pilot operations for advanced recovery by steam injection from the Emeraude field, which contains heavy viscous oil. The entire Yanga field should be producing by mid-1983 as well as the first phase of Sandji. *Elf*, along with *Agip* of Italy, could bring Congo's production to almost 6m tonnes in 1983, and perhaps 9-10m tonnes by 1985-6.

Elf officials are highly sanguine about future prospects for its Angolan block 3, offshore Soyo, near the mouth of the Zaire river. Exploration drilling over the past year and a half has turned up a number of oil bearing structures, some even being labelled by *Elf* geologists as "remarkable". Until now, four potential oilfields have been pinpointed: Palanca, Pacassa, Punja and Impala. Prospection efforts are to be intensified this year, and *Elf* officials hope to have a better idea of the exact extent of their finds in coming months. Already preliminary studies for the development of Palanca and Pacassa have been undertaken ●

CSO: 3400/802

SADCC ORGANIZATION, PROJECTS EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 19 Jan 83 pp 1-3

[Text] SADCC: Roadshow Without Cast

Political cohesion among the nine SADCC member states will be severely tested this year. Increasing South African destabilisation in the region — a potent reason for cooperation among SADCC members — has served partly to conceal a number of intra-member disagreements. They include **Malawi's** close relations with **South Africa** and the periodic use of Malawian territory by *Mozambique National Resistance* (MNR) and *Africa Livre* (AC Vol 23 No 15) guerrillas; the reverberations from **Swaziland's** near acceptance last year of the South African-proposed handing back of the Ingwavuma region¹; **Botswana's** alleged official support of ZIPRA guerrillas from **Zimbabwe** seeking refuge in northern Botswana²; the oil pipeline tariff negotiations between **Zimbabwe** and **Mozambique**, and the apparent lack of workable relations between **Mozambique** and **Malawi**.

Thus there is a heavy agenda for SADCC's meeting in Maseru, Lesotho, on 27-28 January. Documentation for the 48-hour meeting weighs 5 kilos. Several new invitees are due at the meeting. In addition to those noted in the previous issue of AC, they will include **Saudi Arabia**, the **United Arab Emirates**, **Kuwait** and **Venezuela** as OPEC members; **Austria** (which last year launched an apparent drive to increase its exports to Africa), **Greece** and **Spain** as the latest additions to the governing members of Socialist International; bankrupt **Mexico**; and latecomer multilaterals — IFAD, UNIDO and the *World Food Council*.

An effect of increasing the numbers of potential donors will be to increase rivalry among donor delegations, and perhaps induce larger financial commitments to SADCC projects. Indeed the Maseru meeting is seen by some as an opportunity to harness another round of aid pledges along the lines of the

original pledging conference in Maputo in 1980. However, an increasing amount of time will probably be spent on South-South (as opposed to North-South) issues, leaving too little time for private bilateral discussion between donors and members.

The meeting's formal agenda will consider industry, food and agriculture as a priority. Energy, transport and communications, and "other areas of cooperation" are to take second place. The unpublished agenda can be expected to include:

- Political coordination in response to South African destabilisation in the region.
- The degree of member states' commitment to SADCC. (Malawi's position is considered too ambivalent).
- Zaire's application for membership of SADCC. Member heads of state turned down the idea before, and probably will do so again, despite some French persuasion to approve the application.
- Slow progress by some members in establishing their allotted sub-organisations. For example, Zambia has so far done little to establish either the proposed SADCC Development Fund or a centre of expertise for SADCC-member mining projects.

SADCC is meant to eschew institutionalisation. But it has created a myriad of commissions, committees, councils, conventions, consultative exchanges and other formal bodies. In the last seven months alone there have been three major ministerial conferences. The amount of unproductive bureaucratic time-wasting has progressively increased. Government bureaucrats have an exclusive preserve over policy-making. Businessmen are not invited to SADCC meetings or consulted about projects until they are *faits accomplis*. What is seen as an anti-business ethic has created distrust of SADCC by local and foreign industries, especially while SADCC's area of interest and ambitions are growing, on paper, unrealistically wide.

In many cases SADCC reflects the input of the lowest common denominator of the struggling member countries' governments. The *Southern African Transport and Communications Commission* (SATCC) — the most important SADCC subdivision — claims to have raised 27% of the \$2.54 billion projected to finance the 106 projects in its programme. At the Maseru meeting it may well be announced that the amount raised is well up on the 17% figure of November 1981. In fact SATCC negotiated none of these funds, most of which come from national or bilateral schemes that have been lumped into the regional figure. There has been very little funding over and above these normal bilateral commitments. The exceptions are the Nordic underwriting of \$2.4m for SATCC's secretarial and consultancy needs, and the request to the EEC for ECU 2m to finance technical assistance to SADCC's secretariat.

SADCC finds it hard to finance its bureaucratic organisations at even a low level of activity and efficiency. In the year ending 31 May, 1982, seven

member countries were in arrears on contributions to SATCC. Only Botswana and Mozambique, a net beneficiary because SATCC is officed in Maputo, appear to have paid up in full. Widespread inefficiency within SADCC and its satellites (missed meetings, poor attendance and delayed submissions etc) is becoming critical. As the prime minister of Swaziland, Prince **Mabandha**, said recently, SADCC is in danger of degenerating into a "mere talking shop".

The SADCC secretariat in Gaborone, headed by executive secretary **Arthur Blumeris**,⁴ does not yet in practice exist. It was officially inaugurated six months ago. Interviews for the posts of deputy executive secretary and a handful of lower level appointments appear to be taking longer than expected. While the Botswana government, which is the outgoing SADCC chairman, is meant to oversee the setting up of the secretariat, Blumeris' performance on this score has been criticised, not least because of his extensive travel inside (notably to his home in Zimbabwe) and outside the SADCC region. The secretariat's telecommunications budget is \$12,000 and its duty travel allowance \$24,000. The implication is that SADCC governments want the executive secretary to be office-bound. Blumeris has an impossible job.

Little of substance can anyhow be achieved in Gaborone, an inconsequential site for such a multinational institution and too far from the centres of economic influence — apart from South Africa. That is another reason why it is proving hard to attract high calibre staff to the secretariat. And member governments are understandably reluctant to let go any of their best technocrats to what is in danger of becoming the backwater of a non-performing regional bureaucracy.

All these inefficiencies, inherent in location, structure and operations, have received a lot of attention from the SADCC Liaison Committee, a body largely made up of donor countries. In January last year the committee made some mildly worded observations on "organisational efficiency". It noted, for instance:

- The "discernable tendency towards studies which lead to more studies and not to action projects on the ground".
- Slow progress in reaching food self-sufficiency. (Zimbabwe leads SADCC's food committee).
- Imprecision in working out manpower logistics (Swaziland's domain).
- The need for officials and ministers to have pre-conference strategy discussions to iron out major differences of opinion and allocate speaking roles. That would help convey the appropriate image to outsiders and avoid embarrassing disagreement — sometimes even within national delegations.

Technical assistance from Liaison Committee officials and consultants (there are 11 permanently in

SATCC) do SATCC's essential work. Without them, for example, the small amount of authority SADCC still retains would disappear. Privately, many remaining SADCC supporters fear that SADCC's increasingly regional flavour will paralyse the organisation and encourage the "shopping list" approach to development, where public institutions draw up lists of projects to be placed before prospective financiers.

Projects, projects and projects

This technique encourages the drawing up of too many projects, insufficiently planned and with almost inbuilt cost overruns. The rate of project implementation suffers proportionately. SATCC for example talks of its 106 projects. In mid-1982 three had been implemented (and would have anyhow gone ahead without SADCC); 35 were in "design, construction or delivery phase"; 13 were being studied; 20 were under "submission to financiers" (of which nine, paradoxically, were being "discussed"); and 35 had yet to be scrutinised by financiers, partly because 25 of these projects were "without documentation". This pattern is the same in SADCC's industrial, energy and agricultural arms, all of which are beset with both predictable and unexpected difficulties:

- **Tanzania**, which is charged with industrial developments, has put forward some far-reaching plans for salt refining, textiles, textile chemicals, electrical equipment, pesticides and insecticides, paper and packaging, tractors and farm implements — with a fairly modest total projected cost of \$198m. Tanzanian specialists from the *Tanzania Industrial Studies and Consulting Organisation* and the *Industrial Development Unit* are in charge, despite the formidable difficulties of Tanzania's own industrial collapse.
- **Angola**, in charge of energy development, was responsible for planning the repair, rebuilding and extension of the Beira fuel depot. Before it was blown up by South African-supervised MNR guerrillas in December, the depot was running at no more than 20% of capacity. The entire plan may now have to be scrapped. MNR activity in Mozambique also makes transport plans practically impossible.
- **Zambia** is promoting mining-related projects, including a feasibility study of a SADCC organisation for marketing and pricing of non-ferrous and precious metals, and a coordinated policy to the relevant international trade agreements. With the help of banking experts from international agencies, Zambia is also looking at the possibilities for a SADCC Development Fund. South Africa, clearly aware of the opportunity to undermine partially any such SADCC enterprise, last year established its *Southern Africa Development Bank* with a designated capital of \$2.25 billion. If a formula were devised for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — members of the Customs Union — to gain access to both the South African and the still futuristic SADCC fund, SADCC members would have another political row to deal with.

SADCC has already had to square itself with a competitive budding regional conglomerate — the *Eastern and Southern African Preferential Trade Area* (PTA), officed in Lusaka. The PTA secretariat has a \$1.8m budget for 1982-83, and a staff of 34 — more than SADCC. Potentially it has 18 member states. It has staked out interests in industry, transport, communications, agriculture and natural resources. UNDP, which also finances the *Economic*

Commission for Africa's Lusaka-based *Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for Southern Africa*, has declared its worries about "double banking" in the region. Last July, shortly before signing the PTA agreement, Zimbabwean officials also spoke their dismay at the identical briefs given to a number of PTA technical committees, and the close similarity between PTA and SADCC roles. There is thus a further dilemma of choice for would be foreign donors.

To facilitate fund raising, a UN resolution to recognise SADCC is in the pipeline. Last July SADCC received a \$5m UNDP grant to be spent on studies during the six months to December. **Gordon Goundrey**, an official from **Perez de Cuellar's** office, then visited six SADCC countries.

Unlike UN bodies, which are now obliged to invite the ANC, PAC and SWAPO to all formal meetings, SADCC has decided to keep only low-level links with them, restricting their presence to summit meetings. (The July summit in Gaborone last year was attended by **Oliver Tambo**, (ANC) **John Pokela** (PAC) and **Moses Garoeb** (SWAPO), the latter because it has been agreed to admit **Namibia** as a full SADCC member after Namibian independence).

The next SADCC summit is scheduled for July in Maputo, followed by the annual conference in Lusaka in November ●

Footnotes

1. A report we received from Paris in November said that President **Quett Masire** of Botswana had discussed with **Guy Penne** at the Elysée the possibility of Bophuthatswana merging with Botswana (AC Vol 23 No 23). We were subsequently informed that Masire denied any such discussions.

2. The Kalanga tribe of Northern Botswana is an offshoot of the Ndebele tribe in Zimbabwe. With the ethnic and language affinity between the Kalanga and Ndebele, it is almost impossible to control movements across the Botswana-Zimbabwe frontier or to identify Ndebele ZIPRA guerrillas in the Kalanga-populated region.

3. Individual annual contributions are around \$30,000.

4. Ex *Economic Commission for Africa* and UNIDO, ambassador to Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and permanent representative to the EEC.

RETROSPECTIVE LOOK AT ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 20 Jan 83 pp 3, 8

[Text] The year 1982 was a fertile one for cooperation activity. We could even say, without fear of contradiction, that the outgoing administration conducted an undeniably successful program in this area, the fruits of which may be seen.

In the cooperation sector, at the government level, the Institute for Economic Cooperation naturally plays a prominent role, since it is directly responsible for all the technical-professional programs in the Portuguese-speaking African countries. The scope could soon be broadened to include other African countries, in view of the success of the cooperation programs that have already been developed.

In short, if something positive has been achieved in the area of short- and medium-range investments, cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking countries played a relevant part, thanks to the competence of the technicians who participated and to the "realistic" policy developed for relations with the African countries.

Above all, however, it is important to draw a conclusion, the most significant of all: This was a project in which all the organs of government were equally involved, and this may have been the reason for its success--success which we could extend to other areas if we so desired.

Angola

Until March 1982, Portuguese-Angolan cooperation was small-scale, except for trade and business relations. In fact, many Portuguese businessmen deserve praise for their courage; despite the political uncertainty that surrounded the second half of the 1970's, they stimulated Portuguese cooperation with Angola in many areas.

With the convening, in Luanda, of the Second Meeting of the Luso-Angolan Joint Commission in March 1982, many of the problems contributing to the impasse in cooperation between the two states was overcome. The Portuguese line of credit was increased from \$60 million to \$120 million, and some advantageous interest rates were established to [facilitate] Angola's purchases on our market.

On that occasion, the two countries signed an economic cooperation accord and initialed a "Special Accord for Cooperation in the Area of Tourism and the Hotel Industry," which was later signed during the presidential visit.

It can be said that the Second Joint Commission relaunched Portuguese-Angolan cooperation in almost all areas. Among others, actions were planned in the areas of agriculture, industry, energy, trade, tourism, the hotel industry, transportation, communications, finance and planning. There were agreements on the constitution of joint enterprises in several sectors, the expansion of exports by both countries, the dynamization of professional training, support to greater business cooperation, a substantial increase in technical assistance to Angolan companies and the recovery of basic activities in the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], aimed at harmonizing the business interests of the respective parties. The meeting made joint actions feasible, with extremely important results not only for Portuguese industry but for our service sector, particularly for contractors and firms in research and project design.

The presidential visit to Angola in April 1982 enabled the members of the Portuguese executive to discuss in detail with their Angolan counterparts the possibilities for cooperation in the above-mentioned areas, the significant progress was made in defining relations of economic cooperation, in continuity with the proceedings of the Joint Commission.

Major Activities in Progress

In the areas of agriculture, forestry and livestock farming, there is the activity of the "Alfredo Teixeira Office of Studies" and of "Agro-Promotora."

The former is responsible for the executive projects for irrigation of the "right bank of the Bengo Valley" unit, using the hydric resources and agricultural potential of this valley and the area of the Panguilos unit, and for the preliminary project for irrigation of the unit on the left bank of that river. "Agro-Promotora" already has contracts for rehabilitation of the installations of the Wako-Kungo Dairy Center, and for technical assistance to the Luanda Dairy Center and the Refrigeration Center.

Regarding the mining industries, special forms of cooperation have already been determined in the areas of training, advanced training, drafting and printing of geological maps, analysis and laboratory testing to be conducted in Portugal, consultation on research, constitution of joint companies and other forms of association.

In the petroleum sector, so important to the Angolan economy, we should mention the participation of PETROGAL in Prospecting and research in 10 percent of Block One (an offshore block of Gaz do Zaire), at an investment of about \$8 million, and also in Block Four.

For its part, the RPA will continue, as it has been doing, to resort to Portuguese cooperation in this sector in the recruitment of personnel, prospecting, research, extraction, refining and marketing of this product.

There is also a strong probability that Portuguese firms will participate in the rebuilding and expansion of the Luanda refinery. Profabril, Sorefame and Soares da Costa have bid on construction of a hydrocarbons storage facility in Lobito. The General Savings Bank has granted SINANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] \$57,554,808 in financing for a period of 11 years.

In the naval construction sector, LISNAVE has signed a 10-year agreement to design a plan of ship construction and repair for the development of the fishing industry, budgeted at \$300 million. It is also noted that Estaleiros Navais do Mondego has been awarded the contract for construction of two 2,000-ton ships.

Many projects are being developed in the area of the manufacturing industries, contingent on the respective financing through the business sector. Funding is already available for the survey of the needs in personnel training for companies under the Angolan Ministry of Industry.

It will be very suitable here to resort to tripartite cooperation (the projects within the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] lend themselves to joint action).

Construction of the Camambe dam, the major project undertaken to date through Portuguese-Angolan cooperation, should be handled this way. It was necessary to bring together 11 banks and national credit institutions to insure the respective financing of \$75 million, or 50 percent of the total value of the initial contract.

This project is the responsibility of a consortium divided into two sectors: one for civil construction and one to furnish and install the equipment.

The "Agreement on Portuguese Capital and Credit from the National Development Bank for the Angolan Association for Electric Power Supply Projects" was signed in Luanda on 19 November 1982. The agreement establishes the regulations pertaining to acquisition and form of payments of shares in that Angolan company, to the liquidation of credit resulting from the financing by the Development Bank and to the constitution of a fund for the formation of mixed companies.

The Kwede River dam is another possible undertaking. Technicians from "Teixeira Duarte" were recently in the city of Menongue to make a study and geological survey of the construction site. The project, which could be carried out in the next 2 years, will involve four phases: study of the terrain, the ground work, the construction itself and, last, the installation of the respective equipment.

In the area of building, engineering and construction materials, the Portuguese business sector is engaged in several activities, from construction works and maintenance of equipment to technical assistance in building roads and bridges and the formation of joint companies.

Regarding railway transport, the CP [Portuguese Railroad Company] and Somasel have contracts with the Luanda, Benguela and Mocamedes Railways. Two Portuguese firms have been presented with excellent opportunities in the rehabilitation of the CFL [Luanda Railways]-Phase One. The CP has been working intensively on the reorganization of the Luanda port facilities.

With respect to tourism and the hotel industry, the director of the Angolan National School of Home Trade and the director of the Tourism Training Institute of Portugal have signed a "letter of intent" preceding a formal Special Agreement on Tourism. It is also noted that the Portuguese secretary of state for tourism visited Angola last October.

Credit Lines Essential

The financial instruments for cooperation are vital to the implementation of Portuguese cooperation. Portugal has three lines of credit to the RPA; one from the Bank of Portugal (\$60 million), one from Borges e Irmao (\$30 million) and one from the Banco Espirito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa (\$30 million).

Noteworthy events in 1982, in addition to the second meeting of the Joint Commission, were the presidential visit and the discussions conducted by the secretary of state for cooperation regarding the electric power sector, and the visit to Portugal by a delegation from the Angolan National Directorate of Geology and Mining and the Ministry of Industry and Engineering.

During the presidential visit, the members of that delegation were made aware of the possibilities for Portuguese cooperation in the areas of cartography, geodesy, photogrammetry, pure and applied geology, mining, quarrying, manufacturing, ornamental and precious stones, soil improvement and the manufacture of equipment and fertilizers.

Finally, as a result of the trip to Lisbon by Bento Pinheiro, Angolan minister of industry, it was possible to determine which sectors should be given priority; they included textiles, diamond mining, metalworking and heavy industry.

6362

CSO: 3442/112

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF SAO TOME DEFENSE MINISTER

MB161501 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Joint communique issued in Luanda on 15 February 1983 at the end of official visit by Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento e Sousa, minister of defense of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe]

[Text] From 8 to 15 February 1983 infantry Maj Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento e Sousa, minister of defense of Sao Tome and Principe, visited our country at the invitation of Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense of Angola.

Major Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento e Sousa headed an important delegation, whose members included, among others, the following comrades: infantry Capt (Celestino de Abreu Pires dos Santos), head of the intelligence department of the chief of general staff of the Sao Tome and Principe Revolutionary Armed Forces; infantry Capt (Carlos Paquete Carneiro da Silva), head of the Justice Department of the chief of general staff; infantry Capt (Antonio Menezes do Nascimento), liason officer for the people's militia; infantry Lt (Carlos Quaresma Martins Pina), political commissar of the Sao Tome and Principe Revolutionary Armed Forces; and 1st Lt (Luis Maria de Seita Tavares Almeida), head of public relations and cooperation of the Ministry of National Defense.

The Angola delegation included Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense of Angola; Lt Col (Francisco Magalhaes Paiva), deputy minister of defense and head of the national political administration of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola; Lt Col (Paiva Domingos da Silva), deputy minister of defense and general commander of the people's organization; Lt Col Manuel Augusto Alfredo (Orlog), deputy minister of defense and commander of the people's navy of Angola; Lt Col (Roberto Leal Ramos Monteiro), head of the intelligence and reconnaissance division of the chief of general staff; Lt Col (Filipe Felisberto Monimago), head of operations division of the chief of general staff; Lt Col (Antonio Huine Mona), FAPLA's military attorney; and Maj (Jacinto Pedro Kavunga), director of the office of exchange and international cooperation of the Ministry of Defense.

The two delegations reaffirmed their willingness to strengthen cooperation in the existing fields. During the early stage of the talks, the minister of defense of Sao Tome and Principe expressed his thanks for the warm welcome by the Angolan party, and conveyed his people's greeting to the Angolan people.

He said that the aim of his visit was in the framework of solidarity with the Angolan people, who are victims of barbaric attacks by racist South Africans, and in the spirit of solidarity among the former Portuguese colonies. The aim of the visit was also designed to develop the existing channels of cooperation, particularly the formation of military cadres in the various sectors of the Sao Tome and Principe Revolutionary Armed Forces.

During its stay in our country the delegation of the fraternal country of Sao Tome and Principe visited Huila and Cabinda Provinces. In Huila the delegation had the opportunity to see the destruction caused by the forces of the racist South African Army.

The two parties reviewed the political and military situation both at regional and international levels, and the danger posed in this part of southern Africa by racist South Africa, the satellite of international imperialism. Both parties also condemned the arms race.

Cooperation agreements covering a number of fields were signed.

In a gesture of solidarity, the minister of defense of Sao Tome and Principe invited his Angolan counterpart to make an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe on a date still to be announced. The invitation was cordially accepted. Finally, Col Pedro Tonha Pedale, minister of defense of Angola, thanked his counterpart and the delegation accompanying him for the understanding cordiality, gentleness and friendship showed not only during the visit but also for the friendly gesture of the people of Sao Tome and Principe toward the Angolan people. The Angolan minister wished the visiting delegation a pleasant journey home.

Signed in Luanda, 12 February 1983.

CSO: 3442/120

TRADE BALANCE WITH PORTUGAL, USSR, FRANCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] Angolan exports in the first half of 1982 amounted to 21,300,206 kwanzas, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from a source in the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Crude oil, followed by coffee and diamonds, were the products weighing most in Angola's trade balance.

In the same period, imports stood at 9,514,554 kwanzas, according to the same source.

Trade With Portugal

A source in the Portuguese trade mission reported to ANGOP that trade between Portugal and Angola in the first half of 1982 totaled 2.6 billion Portuguese escudos, 847.8 million of which represented Angolan exports.

Of the products exported by Angola, coffee and sisal were particularly strong, while Portugal sold cast iron and ingots, saps, books and shoes valued at 1.8 billion escudos.

In 1981, trade between the two countries amounted to 14.7 billion escudos, about 1.72 percent of Portugal's foreign trade in that year.

In that year the balance of trade was preponderantly favorable to Portugal, which sold an estimated 13.8 billion escudos' worth of products to Angola, making Angola its fourth largest customer world-wide, following the United Kingdom, France and the FRG.

In 1981, Angola sold Portugal coffee, fish meal and sisal, among other products, at a total value of 919.5 million escudos.

It is noted that the decline in Angolan imports of Portuguese products (from 13.8 billion escudos in 1981 to 1.8 billion escudos in the first half of 1982) was due to the economic austerity measures adopted by the RPA in 1982, characterized by a considerable reduction in imports.

The Portuguese commercial attache in Luanda made it known to ANGOP that the Portuguese authorities remain open to cooperation with Angola and are even interested in diversifying Portugal's imports.

In addition to coffee, sisal and fish meal, the products imported in the greatest quantities up to now, Portugal is studying the possibility of purchasing ornamental stone (granite and marble) and fruits (primarily bananas), according to the offer on the Angolan market.

The Portuguese diplomat was also favorable to what he considered "a good connection" between Portuguese industrialists and the Angolan authorities to dynamize the extraction of ornamental stone, a process which, in his opinion, would not entail a large financial outlay.

Finally, the diplomat noted that the sale of Angolan products to Portugal, in addition to bringing Angola's trade balance into equilibrium, is a feasible way to add to Angola's foreign exchange reserves.

Trade With the USSR

In 1982, Angola's trade with this country of the Socialist community amounted to about 2 billion kwanzas, ANGOP reported.

Notable among the products which Angola imported from the USSR in 1982 were trucks and spare parts, various construction equipment, agricultural machinery, particularly for the cotton agroindustry, medicines and food-stuffs.

Angolan exports to the Soviet market consisted of products traditionally purchased by the USSR, such as coffee, quartz and sisal, albeit in limited quantities because of lower production rates as a result of the real difficulties experienced by Angola.

Although there was a noticeable decline in 1982 as a result of the difficulties experienced by the Angolan economy because of the South African aggression, trade between Angola and the USSR on the basis of the trade agreement signed on 26 May 1976 shows possibilities of increasing, as desired by the Angolan and Soviet peoples, on a mutually advantageous basis.

Regarding the supply of various agroindustrial machinery and trucks, the Soviet effort to provide technical assistance and maintenance and accelerated training of Angolan technicians is noteworthy.

Trade With France

In the period between January and October 1982, France exported various merchandise to Angola, amounting to 652.1 million French francs (about 4,564.7 million kwanzas), according to Michel Vergnaud, commercial attache of the French diplomatic mission in Luanda, during the early months of

1982 the major export products were meat, milk and dairy products, grains and flours, steel rods, polymers, machines and mechanized equipment, automotive vehicles, spare parts and medicines.

In October, the last month for which there are official statistics, the total volume of exports of the above-named products amounted to 128.6 million French francs, equal to 9.2 billion kwanzas. The major products were grains and flours, valued at 25.4 million French francs (1 franc is equivalent to about 7 kwanzas).

In the same period (from January to October 1982), the People's Republic of Angola exported coffee and petroleum to France. Receipts from the two products amounted to 85.6 million French francs (599.2 million kwanzas)-- 77.5 million French francs for petroleum and 7.9 million francs for coffee.

6362

CSO: 3442/108

COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIAL'S REMARKS

MB151740 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Despair and Ignorance of Geography"]

[Excerpts] Magnus Malan has said that, should it be necessary for its security, South Africa could support the puppet movements which massacre the people in the People's Republic of Angola and in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The use of the verb "can" in the conditional--"could support"--immediately suggests the idea that support to the Angolan and Mozambican puppets depends on the stability along the border with South Africa.

The world community is aware that international imperialism, headed by the United States, has given South Africa the task of systematically attacking its neighboring states to carry out an overall strategy of strangling the countries of southern Africa. In their attacks the racists use elements who have betrayed the fatherland, as the People's Republic of Angola has had the opportunity to expose by presenting material evidence before the various world organizations.

General Magnus Malan went to the extent of saying: If our neighbors do not put an end to infiltration into South Africa from their territories, then the South African Government will be forced to make use of the same methods in those countries by giving support to Angolan and Mozambican puppets. That is the old tactic of confusing the victim with the attacker in an attempt to deceive the world public, which knows too well who threatens who, that is, who is promoting instability in southern Africa.

Let's look at the facts. First, the People's Republic of Angola does not border any African state called South Africa, whose insecurity General Malan tries to attribute to the People's Republic of Angola. Angola borders on the south with Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

Second, is it possible for a human being endowed with a minimum of wits to forget that up to this moment an army occupies a considerable part of Cunene Province? Is this not a serious infiltration by South African troops into the independent and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola, and one that must be condemned in light of the letter and spirit of international principles?

In what part of South Africa has Minister Magnus Malan found Angolan soldiers who jeopardize the stability and security of that territory?

Was it not the terrorist hand of South Africa that very recently destroyed the bridge over the (Girau) River in the Angolan province of Namibe, the (Lauman) Dam, in Benguela Province, and the Luanda refinery? Are these not the result of infiltration into Angolan territory?

The world community noticed and condemned as the result of a gross infiltration of Mozambican territory the death of ANC militant Ruth First in Maputo, the attack of the Matola [words indistinct] Region, and the mass murders and the continuing armed invasions directed against the independent country.

By the same token the world community reacted against the aggression by the South African army against the independent territory of Lesotho and the murders committed there. Therefore, it is abundantly clear that the apartheid regime, which has been installed by a white minority in South Africa, is the real reason for instability in the countries which form the southern region of Africa.

CSO: 3442/120

ANGOLA-ZAIRE RELATIONS ON GOOD FOOTING

AB181717 Paris AFP in French 1132 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Luanda, 18 Feb (AFP)--Zaire does not have the intention to establish a zone for the destabilization of northeast Angola from Shaba Province, a well-informed diplomatic source said in Luanda on Friday.

In the past few weeks the Zairian authorities have tried to still Angola's fears about the presence of Israeli military advisers in Zaire, notably in Shaba Province, this source indicated.

"The few Israeli military instructors in Shaba have not come there to open a new front against Angola, but simply to reorganize some sectors of the army," well-informed sources stated.

In this regard, according to these sources, the (?Shaba governor) has sent invitations at Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko's request to the provincial commissioners of Luna and Moxico (in northeast Angola) to come to Shaba in order to verify that Zaire does not entertain any bellicose designs against Angola.

According to these sources, discrete top-level meetings are often held in the event of crises and have always made it possible to clear up misunderstandings up until now.

As a matter of fact, observers note that after the recent resumption of diplomatic ties between Israel and Zaire and the signing of an agreement on military cooperation, the Angolan Government was upset at the development.

In late January, Angolan External Relations Minister Paulo Jorge stated: "We cannot hide our concern over Israel's role both in the Middle East and in southern Africa."

Meanwhile the international press, particularly the Portuguese press, reported in this connection that a new front might be opened in northeast Angola by Jonas Savimbi's armed opposition movement, UNITA, and that Roberto Holden's Angolan National Liberation Front, which is now virtually nonexistent, might be reactivated.

According to these sources, ANGOP reported last January that "Israeli military experts were in northern Namibia training UNITA (?units) which South Africa later infiltrated into Angola."

According to ANGOP, the presence of Israeli military experts in northern Namibia working with South African specialists comes at a time when the racists (...) are threatening to open new fronts on the country's other borders."

In spite of these fears, observers think the procedure for agreement between Luanda and Kinshasa seems to be in its stride, and that after the assurances given by Zaire, the tension has been lifted.

On Tuesday, the Angolan ambassador in Kinshasa, Maj Kamu d'Almeida, said after a courtesy visit paid on Zairian Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo that "relations between Zaire and Angola are perfect."

After going through a period of tensions both countries normalized their relations in August 1978 during a visit to Zaire by former Angolan President Agostinho Neto during which the problem of security on the borders was solved.

CSO: 3419/553

BANK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRIP TO PORTUGAL

AB191145 Luanda ANGOP in French 1920 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Lisbon, 18 Feb (ANGOP)--Mario Pizarro, the vice president of the National Bank of Angola, has told ANGOP that the visit he just paid to Portugal was quite fruitful and that it helped strengthen the cooperation between the two countries' official banking institutions.

Pizarro, who held discussions with Rui Vilar, the deputy governor of the Bank of Portugal, also made contacts with the officials of some private Portuguese banks, including Borges Irmao, Pinto Sotto Mayor and Espirito Santo.

"In the area of developing commercial and financial relations between the two countries," Pizarro emphasized, "arrangements were made with government and private Portuguese banks for the setting up of future cooperation activities," adding, "we can say that we met with a spirit of openness."

It is worth recalling that the discussions between the two sides touched on technical problems concerning granting loans between banking institutions and Portugal's loans to Angola. Angola received a loan of \$90 million from Portugal last year during their joint commission meeting and during the deliberations between officials of the Bank of Portugal and the National Bank of Angola on the eve of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes' visit to Angola.

This loan agreement, which is renewable every year provided it is of mutual benefit to both sides, is the second of its kind between Angola and Portugal since Angola's independence. The agreement for the first loan worth \$40 million, was signed between the two banks in November 1979.

In order to "make a detailed study" of this cooperation, and to eventually identify other areas of financial cooperation between the two countries, it was agreed during Mario Pizarro's visit to Lisbon that an important delegation from the Bank of Portugal should visit Luanda shortly in order to conclude the official discussions already started.

Well-informed circles in Lisbon are of the view that during the discussions with the Angolan banking officials, this delegation will examine the conditions for financing the project to reinforce the Cambambe Dam--the most important project of Angolan-Portuguese cooperation since national independence.

Meanwhile, a similar Angolan delegation from the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of Angola is currently in Lisbon to examine the possibility of entering into agreement with some banking technicians to come and work in Angola.

It is worth recalling that the deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola, who is expected to return to Luanda tomorrow from Portugal, where he has been on a working visit, had also paid a similar visit to France. While in the two countries, he held discussions with banking officials there.

CSO: 3419/553

BRIEFS

FRENCH CREDIT--The Angolan news agency ANGOP reported yesterday that on 7 December 1982, in Paris, official representatives of the governments of France and the People's Republic of Angola signed a credit agreement for a loan of 300 million French francs (2.1 billion Kwanzas) to cover Angolan purchases of French products. Sources connected with the Angolan Foreign Trade Ministry indicated that the credit from the French Government is in implementation of the cooperation policy between the French Republic and the People's Republic of Angola, and the amount agreed upon will insure coverage for 1983. The major French products to be purchased by Angola this year under the credit agreement are wheat, wheat flour, malt, dairy products, meat, canned vegetables and fish and table wine. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jan 83 p 2] 6362

FRG AID TO REFUGEES--The Government of the FRG, through the International Red Cross, has granted 0.5 million marks in aid to Angola for assistance to refugees, according to information provided to the Angolan news agency ANGOP by UN sources in Luanda. Humanitarian institutions in the FRG, such as the German CARITAS and the Red Cross, have given Angola various essential products, such as foodstuffs, medicines and clothing, with an estimated value of more than 6.5 million marks (1 mark is equivalent to about 13 kwanzas). According to the same ANGOP source, the FRG is thus high on the list of countries which have provided assistance to Angola's refugees. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jan 83 p 2] 6362

NAVY TESTS NEW SHIPS--The Angolan Navy began manoeuvres at the weekend, probably to test OCA-2 fast-attack craft recently delivered by the Soviet Union, military experts in Lisbon said. The official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, carried a military communique warning all shipping to stay out of a small area northwest of Luanda during the two-day exercise. The OCA-2 craft, the most modern vessels in Angola's tiny fleet, are used for coastal patrol and armed with Styx surface-to-surface missiles. But the experts said the small size of the exercise area made it unlikely that they would be fired as they have a range of [figure indistinct] km.

ANGOLAN-ZAIRIAN COMMISSION--Work on the improvement and maintenance of the navigable section of the Zaire River, which divides the People's Republic of Angola and Zaire, will be discussed during a meeting of the Angolan-Zairian Joint Commission which is due to start tomorrow, reports the Angolan News Agency, ANGOP, quoting sources in the National Administration of Merchant Marine and Harbors. A four-man Zairian delegation has arrived in Luanda. The Angolan delegation is headed by Francisco Colombo, director of National Administration of Merchant Marine and Harbors. The joint commission, which was formed in 1978, will make a critical appraisal of the activities carried out by both parties during the last 6 months of 1982. The commission is responsible for all matters dealing with hydrography, dredging, the placement of buoys and other aspects related to the Zaire River, as well as river traffic between the Boma and Matadi areas. [Text] [MB161343 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Feb 83]

CABINDA FUEL SUPPLY--(Candido Junior), provincial oil representative, told the Angolan News Agency that Cabinda Province's fuel stocks have dropped by 50 percent due to an engine failure on the ship (Lobito I), which used to supply that province from Luanda. The situation is likely to deteriorate since the ship "N'Goleo," which has replaced "Lobito I," has only a 240-cubic meter capacity, compared with (?350) cubic meters of "Lobito I." Another disadvantage is that "N'Goleo" has to supply other provinces of the country. (Candido Junior) said that the fuel supply for Cabinda can only be assured if a vessel is acquired and a fuel depot for storage facilities is built. He said that the situation has affected [words indistinct] and the supply of the province's population. The provincial oil representative disclosed that in 1982 the National Angolan Fuel Company supplied Cabinda with 4,342,907 liters of diesel, 5,451,969 liters of gasoline and about (?200,000) liters of kerosene. [Text] [MB171521 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Feb 83]

IRAN, ANGOLA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Nairobi, Feb 17 (IRNA)--The visiting Iranian deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Shaykh ol-Eslam arrived in Luanda, Angola Tuesday night and conferred with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira. International issues, nonaligned summit conference, bilateral relations, the imposed war were the topics of their discussions. The two sides agreed on the establishments of political relations and exchange of ambassador between Islamic Republic of Iran and Angola. Shaykh ol-Eslam left Angola for Nigeria. [Text] [LD192143 Tehran IRNA in English 0944 GMT 18 Feb 83]

DOS SANTOS MESSAGE TO LE DUAN--The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has addressed a message of congratulations to the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan. The message is addressed on the occasion marking the foundation of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In the message, the Angolan leader reaffirmed the militant solidarity of the Angolan People's Party and government to the people of Vietnam, and expressed the desire to strengthen the friendship and cooperation relations between these two fraternal peoples and parties. President Dos Santos also expressed the hope that the people of Vietnam, under their legitimate government, will achieve new successes in the struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and for the construction of a socialist society. [Text] [AB191213 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Feb 83]

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

NEW RSA-ANGOLA TALKS--Praia, 21 Feb (AFP)--The Cape Verdian National Radio said on Monday that Cape Verde is prepared to welcome new negotiations between Angola and South Africa. Quoting Cape Verdian authorities, the radio--which was commenting on the negotiations for the first time--did not, however, announce any date for their resumption. This resumption, scheduled for this week according to South African sources, was not confirmed or denied by the Cape Verdian officials. The president of the republic and the foreign minister of Cape Verde are currently on an official visit to Kuwait and are scheduled to attend the New Delhi nonaligned summit afterward, it was learned in Praia. Concerning Pretoria's announcement of a new meeting between Angola and South Africa, the Cape Verdian Radio said that Cape Verde (which hosted the first meeting last December) believes that direct negotiations are the best means to achieve a peaceful solution of the various conflicts prevailing in southern Africa. [Text]. [AB211442 Paris AFP in French 1337 GMT 21 Feb 83]

CSO: 3419/554

AIRLIFT OF FOOD SUPPLIES CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 83 p 6

[Article: "To Avoid a Deadly Famine Ndjamaena Asks Paris to Use Its Transalls for Transporting Cereals"]

[Text] Not yet completely free from an ever present war on its northern border, Chad is the victim of two other disasters: famine which menaces thousands of people, especially in the center of the country, and rinderpest, which threatens to ravage the herds. Pierre Devoluy of Radio Monte Carlo, who has returned from a trip to Chad, has communicated to us the information he gathered there.

In Ndjamaena, the food shortage for the country as a whole for the year 1983 is estimated at 260,000 metric tons of cereals. However, the problem for the stricken area becomes complicated because immediately required quantities of food must be delivered at the same time as building up supplies in anticipation of the rainy season, from June to September, during which no transportation will be possible. The total amount needed comes to about 50,000 metric tons.

At the request of the Chadian government and alerted by witnesses on the spot, international organizations and some countries have decided to send aid. At the moment, 30,000 metric tons of cereals are in the process of being shipped to Chad. Nevertheless, the operation is dragging because a lot of sacks are awaiting delivery in Cameroon, on the quays of Douala, at the Yaounde airport, at the border, so that in Ndjamaena 10,000 metric tons of foodstuffs alone await distribution. From now to the end of the year, available supplies may reach 20,000 metric tons in the capital, but only 9,000 metric tons can be kept there in good conditions.

The difficulties of transportation to the north are considerable. To all intents and purposes there are no roads in Chad, only changeable pot-holed tracks that are not always very reliable. Consequently, to transport emergency foodstuffs, at least a hundred heavy trucks would be necessary. At the moment, only about 20 trucks are available. The powerful truckers' syndicate, the Chadian Transporters' Cooperative,

has only a battered fleet at its disposal, and under these circumstances, it cannot be reproached for preferring the good southern roads and loads of cotton to the murderous tracks of the stricken regions from which its decrepit but precious vehicles would not return. Ndjamenas has figured the cost of the trucks necessary at CFA Fr 5 billion (100 million French francs). That is more than the cost of the commodities transported. Some new trucks are awaited and in the best of situations they could transport 4,500 metric tons of food during the next 4 months to the areas hardest hit by the famine.

An aerial bridge is therefore indispensable. Chad tried to organize it by renting for 15 days a C-130 which was able to transport 1,200 metric tons. The cost of this operation was so high that it is impossible to think of prolonging it at Ndjamenas's expense. The craft best suited to this saving conveyor chain is the Transall. Assigning three French Transalls (already based in the Central African Republic) to this humanitarian mission would make it possible in a few months to ship to their recipients all the cereals stored in Ndjamenas. Chad continues to entreat Paris to make the gesture and the International Red Cross has even proposed "neutralizing" these aircraft by flying them under their insignia. However, the decision still has not been made and the Chadians, in consternation, are wondering if the French are "obsessed with military nonintervention" to the point of refusing to perform so urgent a humanitarian action. Nevertheless, it is said that on 25 January 1983, a French Transall, setting a felicitous precedent, used the landing strips of the Ndjamenas airport to transport office supplies.

"We are not accusing anyone," a Chadian authority told us, "we are not the only hungry ones, and France, the international organizations and other countries are doing so much!"

But the race against time has begun. A little money, a few planes, some specialists, and the deadly scourge could be overcome.

9824

CS0: 3419/501

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE--Bissau, 19 Feb (AFP)--A committee for the revision of the Constitution and the electoral bill has been set up by the revolutionary council in Guinea-Bissau which has been in power since the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat, it was learned on Friday. The committee, which will be chaired by Fidelis Cabral de Almada, minister of justice, includes Manual dos Santos, minister of transport Joao Cruz Pinto, minister of internal administration [title as received]; Filinto de Barros, minister of information, and Francisco Medina, a jurist. The first revision of the Constitution adopted by Guinea-Bissau during the national liberation struggle had been the cause of the overthrow of Luiz Cabral by the Revolutionary Council. This revision was particularly aimed at abolishing the post of prime minister, which was occupied at that time by Brig Gen Nino Vieira, the present head of state. Elections for the People's National Assembly, which was dissolved after the November 1980 coup d'etat, will take place this year at a date which has not yet been fixed, it was learned from official sources. [Text] [AB190847 Paris AFP in French 0744 GMT 19 Feb 83]

CSO: 3419/552

PRIME MINISTER JUGNAUTH'S REVELATIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Surprising revelations were made yesterday in Triolet by the head of the government, at an MMM meeting that had attracted some 1,500 people. The prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, stated that, during his government's very first week in office, after the 11 June elections, attempts were made by members of his party to expel the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] from the government. According to Mr Jugnauth, there was "a real rush for ministers' portfolios."

Mr Jugnauth stated that he would not yield to pressures and expel the PSM, and would break up the coalition only the day he is satisfied that Mr Harish Boodhoo's party is "deviating, no longer plays by the rules, refuses to implement the government's program, and disassociates itself from the government's policy." But, he added, it is not surprising that the PSM attempted to reorganize its rank-and-file and structures to reach a wider audience considering that, the very first week after the government was formed, the PSM learned that an attempt had been made to expel it.

Concerning the economic policy, Mr Jugnauth lashed out at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and at the World Bank whose terms, he said, "strangle humble people" and who are supported by the most "extremist" capitalism. He made suggestions for the next budget, in particular a 10-20 percent levy on certain high salaries to "help humble people," the abolition of free education for children of the rich, a tax on encampments and on wealth, and several other measures on which he gave no precisions.

Mr Jugnauth made thinly veiled attacks against those whom he thinks are against him in the MMM and in the government, especially Mr Berenger, although his allusions were not always direct. He mentioned a "law and order propaganda orchestrated" against him to make him look incompetent. Mr Jugnauth feels that this "propaganda" also had ethnic, even racist motivations. In his opinion, the Mauritius Broadcasting and Television Company is taking part in the campaign against him and he called its director, Mr Gaetan Essoo,

"an ass" for not inviting the customs department--for which the minister of finance is responsible--to explain how come there is drug in Mauritius when hard drugs (cocain, heroin, opium, pills, etc.) are not manufactured there, but imported. He pointed out that he is not directly in charge of the customs department, which is the province of the minister of finance, who, according to Mr Jugnauth, sided with customs officers when they threatened to strike and obtained that the police would not interfere in their business. The prime minister lashed out at customs officers in general.

9294

CSO: 3419/529

NIGERIA COULD WELCOME MORE MAURITIAN WORKERS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Feb 83 pp 5, 8

[Interview with Mr Lameen Metteden, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, by J.A., on 27 January in Mauritius: "'We Shall Welcome More Mauritian Workers'"]

[Text] Until now, cooperation as well as trade, cultural, industrial and other relations have led Mauritius to deal with the North. The time has come for South-South relationships. History--among other things--calls for it. Already, one of the states among the most open to this horizontal participation to development, and which have declared themselves ready to enter into it with Mauritius, belongs to Africa with its huge economic potential [as published]. It is the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The following interview gives a clearer picture of what we mean. It is an interview with Mr Lameen Metteden, Nigeria's ambassador to Mauritius, who resides in Maputo, Mozambique. He was here last week to present the letters of recall of his predecessor and his own credentials to the governor general. Mr L. Metteden, who was accompanied by the first secretary of his embassy, Mr Emmanuel Udone Kuku, talked to us about what Mauritius could offer to his country and obtain from it. He also answered our questions concerning his country's decision to expel over two million aliens.

[Question] How are diplomatic relations between our two countries and how will they evolve?

[Answer] We can say that our relations are very good. Both capitals would like to strengthen them and to find new avenues of cooperation. Mauritius and Nigeria are members of the Commonwealth, the OAU and many other international forums where they have expressed identical views on many questions. All this, therefore, augurs well.

[Question] Did your government's attitude toward Port Louis changed after the new government came to power?

[Answer] Lagos can only be pleased by the foreign policy of the new Mauritian government, which is now more clearly at one with our own. For instance, we appreciate its stand on the situation in southern Africa and other points on the continent. Its interventions at international meetings agree with ours and are welcome.

[Question] Are there, in your country, employment prospects for Mauritian workers?

[Answer] There are already Mauritian citizens among our alien workers, especially in the sugar industry. The latter, I must say, is very small due to our climate. However, government officials in many Nigerian states would like to see an expansion of this industry. Therefore, I believe it just might continue to rely on Mauritian labor. As for the other sectors, I would mention education, where foreign personnel now consists of Sri Lankans, Filipinos, Indians and Pakistanis. There again, qualified Mauritians could find jobs. And also in the health sector.

[Question] Have you already discussed these possibilities with the Mauritian government?

[Answer] We did yesterday (Wednesday 26 January), but these were only preliminary discussions.

[Question] How about an intensification of trade?

[Answer] The Nigerian private sector might be interested in Mauritian products such as textiles and sugar. You produce them, we have to import them. The major problem affecting the development of trade between East and West Africa is that it is restrained by the layout of trade routes, which date back to the colonial era. We may hope that, in spite of that, bilateral relations could be established.

[Question] Could your universities welcome our students?

[Answer] It might be possible under a cultural agreement providing for an exchange of students. In that case, the Mauritians would not have language problems since English is widely used in our educational system. It also enjoys official language status.

Economic Refugees

[Question] Could Nigeria sell us oil on a preferential basis?

[Answer] In this respect, our government has been able to deal directly with the governments of our immediate neighbors, such as Benin and Ghana. As I just said, expansion in this sector is hampered by the difference in trade routes, which were designed for trade with Europe. However, negotiations could start between our two capitals concerning the purchase of Nigerian oil on a preferential basis.

[Question] If you will, let us discuss current events. What is the true reason for your government's decision to expel some two million aliens?

[Answer] In this case, we were not hindering the free circulation of persons, just enforcing the law on residence and work in foreign land. It is well known that all citizens from Commonwealth countries are free to come and go in all Commonwealth territories. The initial stay is three months; after that, they must regularize their situation. Like other countries, Nigeria is very clear in this respect. In this case, it so happened that tens of thousands of aliens, especially Ghanaians--whose country had experienced economic difficulties worse than ours, we could even say a serious crisis--had moved to Nigeria in the past two years, and lived and worked there illegally.

Obviously, this mass of workers--most of them quite unskilled--were not employed by the government but by the private sector, which did not pay them much. Therefore, it was quite normal that we should enforce the law. Aliens, whether from neighboring countries or not, are welcome in Nigeria as long as they obey the law.

Apart from that, I believe my government had another reason to put an end to this situation. Actually, during the past two years and again recently, we have experienced problems of an ethnic nature, which also involved religious considerations. It so happened that the prime movers of this movement, the integrist movement, were for the most part illegal aliens. There is no doubt in my mind, therefore, that this factor also prompted the government's action.

[Question] All the same, this massive exodus will compound the problem of refugees in Africa.

[Answer] Those we had to send back to their countries could only have been economic refugees. There is no persecution involved here, which would entitle them to the regular status of refugees. No one can say that we violated the Geneva Convention which deals with this.

Unavoidable Violence

[Question] Let's now consider the situation in southern Africa. How long do you think it will take before the Blacks are a majority? What is the use of violence in this context?

[Answer] Let's us consider violence first. It was not mentioned when the African National Congress was created in South Africa in 1912. In fact, its former president, Chief A. Luthuli, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1960. The recourse to armed struggle was the subject of long debates within the liberation movement. Only in 1962 did they decide they had no other choice. This, by the way, is not unrelated to the struggle led under Gandhi. It is now established that the liberation movement, which is supported by the United Nations, cannot rule out the use of means that it thinks are just and legitimate, including violence.

[Question] Would this also justify a foreign armed intervention?

[Answer] I don't think so. Although they are grateful for foreign support, African liberation movements have never wished to see it translated into action, much less into the presence of troops. They keep saying that it is our struggle and that it must be led by us. Take the example of FRELIMO. In its struggle to seize power in Mozambique, it received many marks of sympathy from foreign individuals and organizations, many of whom talked about engagement in the field. These requests were transmitted by the relevant OAU committee to the front which rejected them, saying that this was the Mozambican people's struggle and that it had to carry it out itself.

[Question] Is there a crisis in the OAU? How do you see its future? Do Colonel Qadhdhafi's person and positions have something to do with the difficulties it is or has been experiencing, especially when it twice tried to convene the Tripoli summit? What part if any did U.S. diplomacy play in that?

[Answer] Indeed, it has been said that the United States were at the origin of the summit failure. I would not say so. However, two facts are obvious and known to all. First, at the close of the 1981 Nairobi summit, it was decided that the next summit would take place in Tripoli; Washington took note of it. Second, last February, the U.S. charge d'affaires in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) openly called on all member countries' delegations to ask them to abstain from taking part in the council of ministers' meeting on the admission of the Sahraoui Republic. These are facts. I would not venture to go beyond that and say that the Department of State or some U.S. official were directly involved in the failure of the Tripoli summit to meet.

The OAU Would Be Better Off If...

If the organization is experiencing such problems, I believe it is the fault of member countries, many of which have been independent for over 20 years. As sovereign and adult states, they should make it a point to promote the organization's higher interest. There were discussions on its charter, many member countries disagreeing in their interpretations of certain provisions. Some even suggested that the charter should be revised. My humble opinion is that such a change is not necessary. What causes major problems is that, increasingly, countries which have problems with their neighbors try to solve them in the organization and in other forums. Nigeria, for example, experienced such difficulties. We were able to solve them through diplomacy which, with the help of third parties, remains an excellent means to settle disputes between neighbors and member countries. The sooner this is recognized, the better for African unity.

As far as Libya's and Colonel Qadhdhafi's policy is concerned, it is an established fact that Libya has had problems with certain OAU members. But it is also a fact that many of the latter were still ready to go to Tripoli last November. The prevailing impression was that the question of Chad's representation had been raised by Tripoli itself. The person of Colonel Qadhdhafi himself had nothing to do with it. If you remember, President Amine Dada had been chairman too. Prior to the Mauritian summit (1966), some member

countries had had border disputes with Uganda. They did not for all that question President Dada's chairmanship or the fact that the meeting was to be held in Kampala. This attitude, I believe, should become the rule if the organization is to survive.

9294

CSO: 3419/529

BRIEFS

SPYING DISAVOWED--An official communique published yesterday by the prime minister's office states that "malicious rumors are still being spread against the National Intelligence Unit" and that it is "regrettable" since, the communique goes on, the prime minister has already given assurance that telephones are no longer wiretapped, letters no longer opened at the post office, individuals and cars no longer shadowed by the NIU. The communique also states that "all these rumors are unfounded." It warns the public against "individuals who, maliciously and malevolently, might be posing as National Intelligence Unit agents just to create confusion and discredit the NIU." The communique from the prime minister's office needed no comment, but we found it amusing. As far as "malicious" rumors about wiretapping are concerned, it is public knowledge that members of the government, and not the least, are themselves very wary of using the telephone. Don't ask them why! [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Jan 83 p 4] 9294

BOP DEFICITS--The 1982-1983 financial year deficit of the balance of payments might not exceed 600 million rupees. "We are on target," the minister of finance, Mr Paul Berenger, told LE MAURICIEN before submitting a memorandum on the question to the council of ministers, today. The 600-million rupee deficit is the maximum Mauritius can afford if it is to borrow from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, friendly countries and commercial banks. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Jan 83 p 4] 9294

SUGAR INDUSTRY FIELDS AVAILABILITY--This year, the sugar industry will make 14,171 acres available to farmers to grow cover or field crops (vegetables, peanuts or corn). Land availability is as follows: open fields: 3,195 acres; virgin land between rows: 6,613 acres; second-growth land between rows: 4,363 acres. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jan 83 p 1] 9294

KUWAITI OIL AGREEMENT--Yesterday, the council of minister approved the oil agreement signed in December 1982 by the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation and the government; under the agreement, the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation will supply 25 percent of our annual needs for oil products. The cabinet also decided that the State Trading Corporation would be in charge of importing these products for the government's account. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Jan 83 p 4] 9294

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION--In Nyassa Province in the north of Mozambique efforts are underway to speed up construction of a new hydroelectric powerstation on the (?Lucheringo) River. This new powerstation will supply the provincial capital, Lichinga, with electricity. The powerstation now in use is fuel-burning. An official of the electricity department said the new powerstation would help save a quarter of the money now used to purchase fuel. FRELIMO Party and provincial officials are currently studying ways of speeding up the construction in order that the powerstation should go into operation by the time of the Fourth Congress. [Text] [MB231838 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Feb 83]

MOZAMBIQUE REPORTED CAMPAIGN WINNER--Maputo--Government forces have won a major campaign to drive Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas from the breadbasket province of Gaza, according to reliable sources. The government troops are now said to be preparing for a push into the northern Inhambane and Zambezia Provinces. The MNR has admitted defeats in Gaza. The government successes are major setback for the rebel movement. In a broadcast, the MNR blamed its Gaza reverses on the deployment of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops to reinforce the Mozambique forces. But government sources have denied that any foreign troops were used. Maputo sources said the MNR is continuing to make damaging attacks in Manica and Sofala Provinces. Last week they ambushed a bus near the Zimbabwe border on the road from Beira. Seven passengers were reported killed and many wounded. [By the STAR's Africa News Service] [Text] [MB181110 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Feb 83 p 1]

NEW DISSIDENT GROUPS--Dissident Mozambican groups are increasing, operating meanwhile with a base outside the country. In this way, they recently made known the establishment of two more organizations prepared to fight against FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front]. They are FRES. MO--Mozambique Salvation Front--which, according to their program, intend to fight for the "dismantling of the political system of the communist dictator Samora Machel and Soviet neocolonialism, and to establish a democracy based on one man one vote." Another organization which recently emerged is the MPPP--Mozambique Peoples Progress Party--led by Padimbe Mohose Kamati. This organization originated in Kamati's rift with the National Mozambican Resistance, which he accuses of being composed solely of foreign individuals and subordinate to South African interests. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 6 Jan 83 p 27] 8870

NUN KIDNAPPING--Madrid--A few days ago three Spanish nuns were kidnapped by Mozambique National Resistance Movement [RNM] guerrillas in Charre locality, near the border with Malawi in central Mozambique. The Spanish Embassy in Mozambique said that the RNM would release the nuns in Malawi. The embassy did not say if any contact had been made with the RNM. Meanwhile, the RNM has not issued any communique on the issue. [Text] [MB181807 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 18 Feb 83]

ITALIAN RICE SHIPMENT--A shipment of rice from Italy arrived yesterday in the port of Maputo to complete a food aid agreement between the two countries. The 7,000 tons of rice will be distributed in the southern provinces of Mozambique in areas hit by drought. [Text] [MB181340 Maputo Radio in English to southern Africa 1100 GMT 18 Feb 83 MB]

KOREAN SUPPORT--Socialist Korea is committed to increase its political, military and economic support for Mozambique in face of the growing tension in southern Africa, it was said in Maputo yesterday. Kim Chae-pong, the deputy foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made the pledge during talks with the delegation from the Mozambican Foreign Ministry. Mr Kim is heading a delegation which is visiting several southern African states, to prepare for the forthcoming summit meeting of the nonaligned movement. [Text] [MB181233 Maputo Radio in English to southern Africa 1100 GMT 18 Feb 83]

CSO: 3400/804

ALIEN EXPLUSION SEEN AS HARMFUL TO COUNTRY'S IMAGE

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Winds of Madness"]

[Excerpt] Thousands of persons from all regions of Nigeria are moving to the borders in their forced exodus from the country. Over a week ago, in fact, Minister of Interior Alhaji Ali Baba announced that all foreigners with "irregular status" in his country would have to leave Nigerian territory within 2 weeks. Meeting in Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, the president of this country, Siaka Stevens, that of Guinea, Sekou Toure, and the Liberian president, Samuel Doe, appealed to their Nigerian colleague, Shehu Shagari, to reconsider his expulsion order. However, the flight psychosis has already taken hold of countless migrants.

Thousands of persons departing the country are camped in Idiroko, at the Nigerian-Beninese border. In fact, the Beninese border is theoretically opened to those being expelled from Nigeria but it's not open to all of them. Ghanians in particular are not being admitted because on 21 September 1982 the Accra authorities decided to close their own borders.

It is not known how many hundreds of thousands of persons are affected by the arbitrary measure adopted by Lagos. Indeed, how is it possible to determine the exact number of immigrant workers living in a country which has only an approximate idea of the number of its inhabitants, in spite of successive censuses. Under the circumstances, figures per se are less important than facts. Facts concerning not only the states bordering the immense federation--Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon--but also all African countries.

At the origin of the expulsion order, we find the serious economic problems being experienced by Nigerian leaders since oil sales--which constitute the principal source of export revenues--slowed down. The setback of the "green revolution," the decline in Nigerian agriculture, the increase in unemployment and the rise in inflation prompted Shehu Shagari and his colleagues to take harsh measures against foreigners. Their decisions were made all the more easy by the fact that for about 2 years the big cities in the north have been the scene of problems of a religious kind, the responsibility for which is generally attributed to Moslem fundamentalists sensitive to foreign ideologies.

For the moment, a wave of violence is threatening to sweep the federation. The Nigerian press, admittedly xenophobic, is in fact very pleased by the federal government's attitude. Reputed to reflect the thinking of the majority in power, the DAILY TIMES is asking its readers to help the authorities to identify foreigners illegally residing in Nigeria, an appeal which could well degenerate into a "manhunt," as is too often the case in similar circumstances.

Quick to pass itself off as the continent's spokesman, the Nigerian government has now put itself in a delicate position. It is difficult to conceive how the team in power in Lagos can continue to claim such a role vis-a-vis the French-speaking leaders, who are accused of unconditional alignment with their former mother country, and with respect to Ghana and Tanzania, considered as real competitors, now that its leaders are demonstrating a national egotism which is fraught with consequences.

Under these circumstances, it is not only Nigeria's image which is tarnished but also that of the Organization of African Unity. We are astonished that for a week this organization has been content to maintain discreet and totally silent.

8143

CSO: 3419/514

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION--Sao Tomian President Manuel Pinto da Costa has re-organized the government, adapting its structures and operation to the changes made in the national political constitution on 31 December. In this connection, five new ministers and one secretary of the Council of Ministers were added to the government roster, and four members were removed. In addition, the former minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was relieved of all matters connected with cooperation which, henceforth, will be handled by a national directorate directly subordinate to the head of state. Meanwhile, the government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe now has a new structure, an executive committee of the Council of Ministers, composed of five members. The functions of controlling and coordinating the other ministers and heeding the respective ministers were distributed among the members of this executive committee. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 83 p 16] 8568

MLSTP EXPELS MEMBER--Sao Tome--The Central Committee of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] decided to expel Osorio Umbelina dos Prazeres from its ranks, accusing him of having adopted an opportunistic and irresponsible attitude. Until the MLSTP's third extraordinary assembly, Osorio dos Prazeres was a member of the Political Bureau of what was then the Coordinating Council. After that meeting, his political position was reduced to that of a member of the Central Committee (the organization which replaced the Coordinating Council). Later, through a telegram containing "subjective and unacceptable justifications," he refused the position of district secretary of Agua Grande to which he was appointed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 83 p 16] 8568

CSO: 3442/109

NEW POLITICAL REALITY SUGGESTED AS WAY OF APPEASING WEST

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 23 Jan 83 p 15

The writer of this article lived in Europe for 20 years. During this time he made a study of the political school of thought in Europe, but most of all he gained an intimate knowledge of the views towards South Africa. His name is being omitted for professional reasons.

As a way of expressing its aversion to South Africa's Internal policy the Dutch government recently decided that as of the beginning of the month South Africans will need a visa to enter Holland. Only the Dutch government knows whom it wants to impress with this sort of "gesture". Black Africa and the Third World will be rejecting this gesture as insufficient. The communists will be branding it as a terrible bluff and as a deception. At the most South Africans will find this to be a nuisance when they travel to Europe and this will accentuate the undercurrent of antipathy already existing in South Africa towards Holland and that country's government.

So then, why all the fuss? What advantage is there for the Dutch government and for other countries to require a visa of South Africans? Extremely little as a whole. Therefore most people look at it for what it actually is: an empty gesture. At least the Italians draw a financial advantage from it, because they require money for a visa.

However, this is also symptomatic...an indication of a certain view of South Africa, the South African government and the South African population both black and white. This is not saying anything new, because most of us know that foreign governments really see South Africa in the wrong light, or at least judge it wrongly, do not understand it and even do not wish to understand it.

Reason

Usually we also have ready answers as to why this is so: Namely, they are wrongly or insufficiently informed about South Africa by the major newspapers the radio and television and they are thus the victims of propaganda. Usually we have also had a ready answer for this: They must be informed

properly...then they will understand us. Unfortunately this is not so simple and so easy, because misconceptions, prejudices and ignorance, which exist especially in Western countries with respect to South Africa, have also a deeper reason which has little to do with anti-South African, communist or UN propaganda.

Look at this matter a moment from the point of view of human, or social and group relations. There are nations consisting of people and these tend to act in certain ways. They form groups which develop certain behavioral patterns and norms and members of these groups are expected to conduct themselves accordingly.

If a member of a group deviates he is put under pressure to conform. If he persists in his way, then punitive measures are applied and he can even be excluded from the group. Because nations and their governments are also made up of people we have the same phenomenon...the formation of groups. Thus we have the Western nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Asiatic Block, the communist nations, etc.

The Western group of nation's view of South Africa, in particular the white South Afrikaners, is that we are a group of people who, somewhere far back in history, strayed onto the foreign continent of Africa and that actually we are still Westerners or Europeans and simply do not belong here. We are, so to speak, a freak of history.

On our part we have, of course, done everything possible to confirm their impression that we are still Europeans and we are still doing this right now. In actually every issue of English newspapers in South Africa you see these kinds of advertisements: "Dictaphone typist required for insurance company in city. This position would suit European lady..." "Telesales, European-training given" "Young European male prepared to help anyone with anything on weekends."

Earlier this year I was there when a group of foreigners was visiting an ostrich farm near Oudtshoorn. After the guide, who was a robust young farmer with a well known Afrikaans surname, explained how all of the bird's features, skin, flesh, bones and eggs are processed, one of the foreigners asked whether ostrich farming wouldn't be an ideal industry for popularizing it among black farmers, especially those in homelands, since the produce can be processed in so many ways. At this the young man, whose ancestors have lived at the Cape for centuries, replied: "No... only we Europeans can manage ostrich farming!"

Picture

Aren't we the ones who profess our ties with our countries of origin with passion? Is it not in our schools that we learn European languages with complete abandon--at the expense of native languages?

I am not saying that we must break our ties with Europe and not learn European languages, because it is only through these languages that we can communicate with the outside world. All I am saying is that we ourselves are at fault if Western nations think that we are still just Europeans even after all the centuries that we have been here in Africa. This is because our own picture, our life habits, our church customs, our eating habits, our social customs, today are completely European, even though we call ourselves Afrikaners!

It is this picture of us that the West, especially European nations, sees and it is here where the great misunderstanding arises. Because we are so willing to pose as Europeans, European nations expect us to act towards the blacks and coloreds exactly the way they do towards the few blacks in Europe. Therefore they expect us down here in Africa to act in accordance with European standards and norms with respect to the other racial groups. For that reason they regard us as belonging to their group and to the Western family of nations.

According to them we deviate from the Western tradition of democracy, freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, etc., and therefore they will have to apply pressure and even sanctions upon us to have us comply to Western European principles. Thus Europeans are not terribly worried about the military and the one-party states in black Africa, because those states do not belong to the Western group. The same norms, standards and values do not apply to them.

Double standards are, of course, being applied. Europeans know this, but they do not care, because they say that we regard ourselves as being different from the rest of Africa and especially black Africa.

A Way Out

Is there a way out of this situation in which Europeans grind their teeth over our policy here in South Africa, while we come out with clenched fists over the opinions aired in European states about South Africa? Perhaps there are just a few things which could be undertaken by both sides.

On the one hand Europeans must give up the idea that in South Africa they are dealing with a bunch of European wanderers who are disgracing the rest of the white world. Europeans must develop a greater realization that here in Africa they are dealing with a white African race which is not about to oppress an amorphous black mass by means of a sinister racial ideology or an obscure philosophy of separateness, but with a multinational state in which we are only trying to insure a stable progress in an extremely difficult and complicated reality.

Europeans will have to realize that they must give up the arrogant attitude that only they have the solution to the world's problems and to make decisions on these, and that only their measures are valid and acceptable for everybody and everywhere, and that only they are capable of conceiving a workable constitutional system.

On the other hand if we want to bring home this realization to the European and Western governments we will have to do one important thing: We will have to go into the soul and the mystery of Africa much more, that Africa with all its obliqueness and atrocity, and all its spontaneity and naivety, so as to try to better understand other peoples in this continent, even though it may seem impossible at times and even though this is nerve-racking sometimes.

We will have to start realizing that we do not have a sold claim to the concept of Afrikaner. If a Frenchman speaks of "un Africain" he is talking about a black man; if a German speaks of "ein Afrikaner" he means a black man; if a Briton or an American speaks of "an African" he is pointing to a black man.

We shall never succeed in convincing millions of Frenchmen, Germans, Britons and Americans that we are the true and real Afrikaners. We should therefore accept the fact that we are white Africans, besides other peoples in Africa who also call themselves Africans.

Concept

We will have to do something to the ambiguous picture we present to Europeans in which our life style, our clothes, our politics, our sport, our press, our educational establishments are all thoroughly British-European. But then we are want to say to the outside world that everything is different with us here and that the world should please try to understand that we must act differently here in Africa.

This sort of thing is incomprehensible and untrustworthy. What sort of impression must the European be getting of the rugged white Afrikaner, whose forefathers fought the first anti-colonial war at the beginning of this century, but now apparently simply cannot wait to gulp down those stories about the capers of European princes and princesses week after week?

We will have to become more comprehensible to Europeans as people of Africa, as Afrikaners...as comprehensible as Americans are for them. Incidentally, why is it that a Dutchman, a Swiss or a Greek who emigrates to the United States cannot wait to become a U.S. citizen soon enough, while the immigrants who come here are so slow in becoming citizens of South Africa? Is this due only to them or is it also due to us?

The new constitutional order can probably bring about a greater understanding. However, this must be visualized mainly as something which works in a just and realistic manner for all those who participate in it.

A new political reality in South Africa could erase the strange picture, existing of us abroad as half baked Europeans who rather choose to have nothing to do with other peoples of Africa. Through a new political order of things we can furnish evidence that, at least in the political arena, we have at last effected a turn toward Africa.

7964

CSO: 3401/15

FACTORS PROMOTING ALMOST CERTAIN GENERAL ELECTION NOTED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 13

[Text] Last week in Pretoria there was intense speculation over the possibility of an earlier general election and two dates were mentioned in both political and official circles; these were 27 April or 4 May.

The word in political circles is that if Prime Minister P.W. Botha were to call for an election he would probably announce this in the course of the no-confidence debate in Parliament. The parliamentary session is to open on Friday, 28 January, and the no-confidence debate will in turn take place on the following Monday.

In government newspapers there have recently been cautious indications of an earlier election--either in the first half, or during the second half of this year.

In certain official circles it is firmly believed that Mr Botha is ready to proclaim an election. It is being said that senior officials have received notice to make arrangements to go to Capetown for a short stay.

Reportedly, the departments tasked with elections have raised serious problems in the event that the decision is made to hold the election during the first half of the year. However, it does not mean that such problems would be a deciding factor in determining the date of the election.

There are several factors making an election during the first half of the year a strong possibility:

It is generally expected that economic conditions will worsen later this year and unemployment will be increasing considerably;

Great pressure is being exercised on the South African government by the United States to resolve the impasse in the South-West problems and to expedite the independence process. Evidently the government does not want this to coincide with an election in South Africa out of fear of a white counter-reaction in the country;

Apparently the government wants to get the election over before the implications of its constitutional plans are impressed upon the voters and even greater resistance builds up against such plans;

Nationalist Party leaders are apparently reasoning that negotiation between the Reunited Nationalist Party and the Conservative Party over a possible understanding is going to be a long drawn out process and therefore an election must be held before an agreement is reached.

Several measures taken by the government during the past few months can also be interpreted as preparations for an election. In connection with this those measures come to mind which must have created the impression of strength abroad. The attack on a terrorist base in Lesotho and the attitude towards Mugabe in Zimbabwe's fuel crisis are being mentioned as two examples.

The prospect of a slight decrease in the price of petrol by March or April, greater interest in the problems of farmers and cautious indications that tax payers will not be hard pressed in the midst of a weak economic situation, are being mentioned as examples creating a climate in favor of a general election.

Certain circles are even speculating that Finance Minister Owen Horwood will be submitting a very moderate budget, but will not have this discussed now. After the election the public could be surprised by serious adjustments and the reason for this will be that the economic situation will have weakened further.

During the past several months the Nationalist Party, especially that of Transvaal, has been very active in trying to consolidate following the split in its ranks during February of last year. Everything possible is being thrown into this effort for regaining lost respect and support. In a series of measures the most recent was a seminar for party workers held a week or two ago in Transvaal.

Another factor, which can evidently have a great deal of influence on the government, is the reaction, among both whites and non-whites, with regard to the constitutional plans. In connection with this reference is made to the big fuss made several weeks ago in the course of the congress of the coloreds Labor Party.

7964

CSO: 3401/16

P. W. BOTHA REJECTS PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON NIS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Feb 83 p 4

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he was "not prepared" to discuss in public either the identity of members of the National Intelligence Service or its clandestine activities.

He was replying to a number of questions in connection with the attempted coup in the Seychelles put to him by the leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

Mr Botha was asked whether certain NIS employees, whose names were supplied to him, had visited the Seychelles during the early part of 1982, and what the purpose of their visit had been if it did occur.

"I am not prepared to discuss either the identity of members or the clandestine activities of the service in public," Mr Botha replied.

He referred to the Protection of Information Act of 1982 and said that it was "a security matter".

"As there is a pending court case, the court ruled that the hearing will be held in camera, and the sub-judice rule is applicable."

In a second question, Dr Slabbert asked whether any steps had been taken by the NIS to prevent further involvement by its officers in episodes such as the attempted coup in the Seychelles.

"Act No 104 of 1978 makes sufficient provision to take steps if necessary," Mr Botha replied.

In a third question Dr Slabbert asked if Colonel Mike Hoare, who led the coup attempt, or any other person, ap-

proached any employee of the NIS concerning plans to mount a coup d'etat in the Seychelles.

In reply, Mr Botha denied that certain NIS employees had been involved in the attempted coup.

He also said Dr Slabbert had rejected an offer he made to discuss sensitive security information privately, and that he "could take the matter no further".

A fourth question was put to the Prime Minister by Mr Harry Pitman (PFP, Pinetown), who asked whether employees of the State had conducted an investigation into the background of a person whose name had been furnished to his department for the purpose of his reply.

Mr Pitman asked whether the circumstances surrounding this person's departure from the Republic had been investigated and what the outcome of the investigation was.

Mr Botha replied that the question concerned a security matter as defined by a Section of the Protection of Information Act.

"I want to reiterate what I said in the House on February 9, 1983 in respect of a similar question, in other words that I am not prepared to discuss the activity of the intelligence community in public," he said.

Mr Pitman asked in a supplementary question if this was "an example of open administration".

Mr Botha: "No, it is an example of security administration."

FLOATING RAND ADDS YET MORE UNCERTAINTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Feb 83 p 21

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

THE advent of both gold hedging and the floating rand have had similar effects on mining houses, Gencor's executive chairman, Mr Ted Pavitt, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Simpson, Frankel, Kruger investment conference, he said — in a speech entitled "The Floating Rand and Gold Hedging: A New Era for the Mining Houses" — that the floating rand had introduced one more element of uncertainty into the decision-making process.

Gold hedging and rand/dollar forward cover were mechanisms available to management to eliminate this uncertainty. They did, however, have associated real and possible opportunity costs.

Management was thus being increasingly confronted with more risk/reward type of decisions as opposed to the cost/benefit decisions that were the norm before the era of fluctuating metal prices and floating exchange rates.

Mr Pavitt provided a rationale in his speech of why the mining houses had entered into hedging

of forward production.

He said hedging was often erroneously confused with speculating.

The pure speculator was attracted to the market because he could potentially make large profits but only by accepting large risks.

The hedger was attracted to the market because he could optimise his risk-reward ratio.

Furthermore, a no-hedge strategy, such as the gold mines had had since their inception, namely selling straight to the Reserve Bank, was in a sense even more speculative than hedging.

The mines had had to accept losses and gains based purely on the vagaries of the market price, without being able to influence the price received.

"Hedging is introducing a new dimension into corporate responsibilities. Management is now for the first time, at least partially, in a position to influence the price received," Mr Pavitt said.

As corporate skills in this area were not well developed, a new burden

was placed upon management. In comparison with the vast technical and engineering skills gold mine management had built up over the decades, new expertise was now needed in the world of pricing.

New and often strange concepts were now needed in the world of pricing.

New and often strange concepts must be digested, new organisation structures must be created and people must be trained in a world where teachers were often non-existent.

But management must accept the challenge if it wished to enhance opportunities such as:

- The survival of marginal mines in bad gold price periods;
- Ensuring adequate cash flows and planning the future with less risk;
- Increasing revenue in bad and good times.

Mr Pavitt noted it was often said that South Africa by virtue of its very large share of world production could influence price trends, especially through futures markets.

But producers could not ignore the fact that above ground stocks of gold were more than a hundred fold greater than annual SA production.

Comex volume in 1981 was 32 000 tons or 125 tons daily, sometimes as high as 300 tons a day. This meant that Comex could trade SA production in one week.

"Therefore we cannot influence price trends," Mr Pavitt said.

"But hedging affords us at least the opportunity to adapt ourselves to existing and anticipated price trends to a much greater extent than we could in the past."

CSO: 3400/799

SAP STAFF CRISIS STILL PERSISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 83 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The South African Police had a staff shortage of 5 229 Whites and 1 645 non-Whites between July 1981 and June 1982, according to the Commissioner's annual report, tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday.

"The authorised establishment of the SAP is 23 531 White and 20 469 non-White posts, after being enlarged by 227 and 247 posts, respectively, during the year under review.

"At the end of the year the actual numerical strength of the force was 18 302 White and 18 824 non-White members."

The report said the number of White civilian employees had decreased by 54, while that of non-White civilian employees had increased by 195.

Recruitment

"The number of temporary members employed increased from 739 to 1 047."

As a result of more in-

tensive recruitment, 3 025 applications were received from Whites, but only 2 217 of these were approved after strict screening. Of these, 74 held degrees or diplomas.

In addition, the report says, 889 out of 1 505 applications from former White members to rejoin the force were approved.

A total of 2 354 applications were received from Blacks, 235 from Asians and 484 from Coloureds. After screening 1 656 Black, 194 Asian, and 374 Coloured males were employed.

Training

One hundred and sixty six out of 342 applications from former non-White members to rejoin the force were approved.

Eighteen Coloured women have already completed their training and a further 37 were selected for training, while a further 17 Asian women were also selected.

The report said the recruitment of Black women has not yet begun "owing to a lack of accommodation and training facilities." — Sapa.

APPLICATIONS ON GIAP'S STRATEGY TO SOUTH AFRICA DRAWN

Pretoria ISSUP STRATEGIC REVIEW in English Jan 83 pp 24-25

[Article by H P Potgieter, researcher, ISSUP: "The Strategy of Von nguyen Giap"]

[Excerpt]

Although it is not always possible to draw direct comparisons between revolutionary warfare elsewhere and that in South Africa, certain similarities as regards particular strategic prescriptions and tactics may nevertheless be perceived. One qualification that may be added is that, although revolutionary groups, no matter where they may be, accept certain basic principles underlying revolutionary warfare, practical circumstances within the various regions necessitate certain adaptations.

An analysis of Giap's strategic thinking shows certain factors underlying successful revolutionary warfare. These are:

- (i) the importance of obtaining *international support* by influencing international public opinion
- (ii) the decision when to move from *guerrilla warfare* to a phase of *mobile war*
- (iii) the linking of the *political* and *military dimensions* during the revolutionary struggle, and
- (iv) Giap's expansion of Mao's *three-phase theory*

In the case of SWAPO and the ANC, both revolutionary groups have succeeded in obtaining a certain amount of international support by emphasizing to the international community the so-called "moral justification" of their terrorist actions. SWAPO has furthermore used continual propaganda to gain international support by emphasizing the "illegal" presence of the South African Defence Force. The practical manifestation of this strategy is clearly seen in the fact that the *General Assembly of the United Nations*, in terms of Resolution 31/146 of 20 December 1976, accepts SWAPO as "the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia." The ANC, which relies to a great extent on its external manoeuvring and sees itself as the "only true government" of South Africa, has also succeeded in influencing a sector of international opinion in its favour. In addition, the ANC has for some time enjoyed observer status in various international institutions. It is however, not clear to what extent SWAPO and the ANC at present enjoy the support of the various local populations, although it may be accepted that extensive support (which, according to Giap, unites the soldier and the people), is still lacking. The *Tiet Cong*, however, have demonstrated that local support is not necessarily the decisive factor, but that a strong external support base (such as

during the Mao era in China) can compensate for a lack of local support.

As far as the transition from guerrilla to mobile war is concerned, there has been talk of attempts by SWAPO to proceed to the so-called mobile war phase. The realization that South Africa was not simply going to withdraw from SWA Namibia was probably one of the reasons why SWAPO attempted to obtain conventional weaponry (such as tanks). The recent confiscation by South African Forces of SWAPO weapons during "Operation Protea", also showed that the nature of these weapons may enable SWAPO to proceed from guerrilla warfare to the conventional phase, although it is unlikely at this stage that they will do so.

As regards the ANC, a military wing (*Umkhonto we Sizwe*) was founded as early as December 1961, but it is clear that the ANC is far from being in a position to enter the conventional phase, and is even less able to satisfy the logistic requirements of a conventional attack in the short and medium term. SWAPO has formed a similar military wing, namely the *People's Liberation Army of Namibia* (PLAN). Where Giap had a chiefly rural strategy, SWAPO's strategy may at present also be regarded as rural, unlike the primary urban strategy of the ANC as applied by *Umkhonto we Sizwe*.

According to Giap, the second phase implies a phase in which the revolutionary forces are in a "stalemate" situation with the enemy. It may hence be accepted (on the strength of the present situation) that SWAPO and the ANC are basically still in phase one. It is unlikely that either SWAPO or the ANC will ever be able to enter the mobile phase without the help of one or other great power. In the case of the Rhodesian terrorist war, however, the *Patriotic Front* could possibly have claimed to have entered the "stalemate" phase.

What is important, however, is the fact that, in an anti-colonial struggle, it is often not necessary for the revolutionaries to enter the mobile phase, because the revolutionaries hope that international and internal public opinion will force the target state to withdraw before the mobile phase becomes necessary. Giap's view was that mobile war should have the same significance as guerrilla action while entering the final phase. He nevertheless regarded the so-called mobile phase of the war as secondary to guerrilla warfare during the second phase.

Although SWAPO appear to be accumulating weapons for the mobile phase, their present actions suggest that they hope South Africa will withdraw under pressure before the mobile phase becomes necessary. The ANC, on the other hand, foresees that it will provide the elements of this phase (in the form of external interference), since the situation in the RSA is nothing like a "colonial" situation.

CSO: 3400/792

HORWOOD'S IMPORTS CONCESSION WELCOMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Feb 83 p 3

[Text]

REACTION in business and industrial circles in Johannesburg yesterday to the Part Appropriation Bill now being piloted through Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, was mixed.

The chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, said: "Assacom welcomes the 2.5 percent reduction in the import surcharge but considers that, once the decision was taken to reduce it further, it would have been more effective to have abolished the surcharge entirely."

Different

A very different opinion on the import surcharge reduction came from the director of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation, Mr D van Coller.

"I understand that the Government is now in a position to reduce the surcharge because the country's balance of payments position has improved, but from the engineering industry's point of view it

has not come at a good time," he said.

"When the surcharge was originally introduced we said it would help restore some of the competitiveness of South African products on the market, and the same applies now.

"Though the reduction is not a big one, it will expose our industry that much more to competition at a time when we are in the throes of a recession. It will certainly not work in our favour."

The group economist of Standard Bank, Mr Andre Hamersma, described the surcharge reduction as a "timid move" on the part of the Minister of Finance.

"I expect him to completely abolish this surcharge in his main Budget."

He said the surcharge announcement was in sharp contrast to the Minister's "much bolder" recent decision on the foreign exchange issue.

On general sales tax remaining unchanged, Mr Hamersma said this had been expected. It was a relief, he added, that it had not been increased.

RAPID, SMOOTH MERGING OF TWO RANDS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Feb 83 p 12

[Text]

FINANCIAL markets had all adjusted more rapidly and smoothly to the recent abolition of non-resident exchange control than had been expected, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

"The reaction has been extremely heartening and has been welcomed in influential financial circles overseas as a bold step forward that signifies underlying economic strength and faith in market forces.

"In the domestic financial markets the adjustment to the new situation has proceeded very smoothly indeed."

Merging

Mr Horwood said it had been assumed that four developments would take place in merging the financial rand and the commercial rand into a single currency:

- First, prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange would decline, at least temporarily;

- Secondly, the strong upward tendency of South Africa's net official gold and other foreign reserves would be temporarily reversed;

- Thirdly, the unitary rand would settle for the time being at a level somewhere between the

former financial rand and commercial rand rates;

- Fourthly, the recent sharp decline in domestic interest rates would be temporarily reversed.

"We realised that in the short term these unexpected developments might cause a measure of uncertainty and even some disruption," Mr Horwood said.

Control

"After all, we were abolishing a direct control which had been in operation for 22 years."

There had been confidence, however, that share prices, net foreign reserves and exchange and interest rates would soon settle down to their new relative levels and that the final outcome would represent a fundamentally sounder underlying situation for the economy than that which would otherwise have prevailed.

"In actual fact, the financial markets have all adjusted more rapidly and smoothly than we had expected."

Share prices on the JSE had declined noticeably on the first day, but then promptly recovered to virtually the levels that had prevailed during the preceding week, despite some weakening in the

dollar price of gold at that stage.

"The expected decline in the net official foreign reserves simply did not occur.

Reserves

"On the contrary, excluding loan transactions, the Reserve Bank's gold and other foreign reserves actually increased by over R250-million during the week to Friday, February 11, and appear to be rising further this week," Mr Horwood said.

The reaction to the step had also been "extremely positive" in the foreign exchange market.

The Reserve Bank's decision to open the unitary rate of exchange for the rand on Monday, February 7, at a middle rate of just over 88 US cents, or at a depreciated value of 5.2 percent below the previous Friday's rate for the commercial rand, had proved to be a good one.

"By this morning the rand had moved back to over 91 US cents, representing an appreciation of over three percent from the opening rate on February 7."

Conditions

On the money market, conditions had remained easy following the abolition of the financial rand.

"Short-term rates merely had a slight hiccup on the first day, after which they resumed their downward tendency.

"By this morning virtually all short-term interest rates in South Africa had declined to levels well below those prevailing before non-resident exchange control was abolished," Mr Horwood said.

"Taking all these developments together, I believe that we have every reason to be pleased at the outcome of our action."

CSO: 3400/799

NP, CP, HNP ELECTORAL CONFRONTATION LOOMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Battle Royal"]

[Text] **WHAT** a battle royal, with the National Party, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party contesting Soutpansberg and Waterberg, the two key seats in the test of strength that has resulted from Mr Fanie Botha's challenge in Parliament to Dr Andries Treurnicht.

For the National Party, the decision of the HNP to stand will be a relief, for the Right-wing vote will now be split.

What Nationalists had feared, not just in these by-elections but in politics generally, was that the Conservative Party and the HNP would come together to form a united front against the NP.

By-elections last year had shown that together the CP and HNP could outvote the NP in constituencies like Germiston District (the combined vote exceeded that of the NP by 1 330).

The NP won Parys by only ten votes over the combined CP-HNP vote, and in the Bothaville provincial by-election, the combined Right-wing vote exceeded that of the NP by 570.

Tackling the NP on their own, Dr Treurnicht had a good chance of holding his own seat, Waterberg, and his party would have posed a very strong challenge to Mr Botha in Soutpansberg.

Now — unless there are last-minute developments that might change the HNP's decision — the two Right-wing parties will be at each other's throats.

This will make it so much harder for the CP to do well against their joint enemy, the NP.

The CP is already one down in the three by-elections, having no chance of retaining Waterkloof (a National Party seat before the

NP split and one in which the challenge to the NP will come from the PFP, not the CP).

The CP will suffer a severe setback if it loses Waterberg or does badly in Soutpansberg.

As for the HNP, its leader, Mr Jaap Marais, has fought Dr Treurnicht four times for the Waterberg seat — and has been beaten each time.

He has no hope of winning the seat now, either.

And just to make the position even more interesting, there will be the provincial by-election at Carletonville where the CP and HNP will again split the Right-wing vote between them, giving the NP the chance to retain the seat despite the conservative opposition to it.

NP's chances

In the case of the NP, we have never underestimated its chances, particularly in Soutpansberg, which has been held by Mr Fanie Botha for 25 years. For one thing, it is the ruling party and that gives it considerable clout in areas where farmers need to look to the State for assistance, as the drought-stricken farmers of the Northern Transvaal have to do.

For another, the highly efficient and massive National Party election machine will be able to concentrate on the Northern Transvaal by-elections with all the resources at its command — and they are very considerable.

We can also expect that all the big guns of the Government, from the Prime Minister down, will be used in Soutpansberg and Waterberg.

The CP will find it hard to match the organisation and money that the NP will throw into the contests.

That aside, we can expect that the two by-elections will be among the most fascinating tests of strength yet staged.

For here we will have the Nationalists of reform fighting breakaway ex-Nationalists who are dead against reform, with the Herstigtes joining in the fight with their extreme brand of White politics.

The Government cannot afford to lose the by-elections, and certainly not see a senior Minister like Mr Fanie Botha unseated in Soutpansberg.

Conversely, the Conservative Party cannot afford to lose the by-elections and see their leader, Dr Treurnicht, unseated in Waterberg.

The HNP, which is losing support to the CP, cannot afford to do badly in these by-elections because if its vote drops considerably, it will be a spent force.

Whichever way one looks at them, the by-elections are vitally important for all three parties and for the country, too, for they will show whether the reformist bandwagon is really on the move or not.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 'GREY' BUSINESS AREAS PLANNED

WRAB Reveals Plan

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

SEVERAL grey areas, where all races can operate businesses without stringent restrictions, are being earmarked for development.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), revealed these plans yesterday in his evidence before the Committee for Economic Affairs of the President's Council.

Addressing the 10-man committee at the board's offices in town, Mr Knoetze undertook to take the committee on a tour of the areas, which would be outside of residential areas for "political reasons".

These areas will be exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes. Laws, like the Group Areas Act, will be relaxed to allow multi-racial businesses to operate there.

Mr Knoetze said there was "every possibility" that the Greater Soweto community councils would be economically viable when they were granted full autonomy before the end of the year. "Though there is confused thinking about a black authority becoming economically viable, I believe this idea will be realised," he said.

The board has also earmarked 10 large sites in Soweto for business complexes.

Mr Knoetze added that all profit from the multi-million rand liquor businesses owned by the Government, were channelled into community projects.

He used the example of the annual profit of the sorghum beer sale in Soweto which stood at R3-million and which,

according to Mr Knoetze, was ploughed back into the community.

Mr Knoetze also revealed:

- Sixty-two shebeens were in the process of being legalised in Soweto. Only half of the total 4 000 shebeens in Soweto would qualify for legalisation, while the rest would disappear because of the "forecast of tough competition";

- the present government subsidy on the upgrading civil services in Soweto amounted to R165-million and;

- there were 1 657 businesses and 66 Wrab-owned liquor outlets in the complex.

Mr Knoetze said that administration boards have stopped sending profits from liquor outlets to the government.

Nafcoc Welcomes Move

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text] **THE 10 000-MEMBER National Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) yesterday welcomed the idea of "grey areas" — where all races would trade without racial restrictions — but immediately urged the authorities to identify such places.**

The businessmen's body was reacting to the proposed multi-racial business areas which, if finally approved by the Government, will be developed into integrated trading and industrial areas.

The West Rand Administration Board chairman, Mr John Knoetze, revealed these plans this week in his evidence before the Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council, which is investigating ways of involving blacks in the free market system.

Nafcoc public relations officer, Mr Gabriel Mokgoko said yesterday his organisation had searched for these places — called Section 19 areas of the Group Areas Act — but to no avail.

Last year Nafcoc, following up an announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development in 1979 that such places existed, sent a memorandum to the Minister asking him to identify these areas. Nafcoc is still waiting for a reply.

Said Mr Mokgoko: "The only area we have so far been able to identify is Kliptown. But black businessmen have unsuccessfully tried to secure places there — only whites, coloureds and Indians trade there."

CSO: 3400/799

COMMENTARY ON RABIE'S THREAT TO FORM 'MILITARY WING'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] MR DAVID CURRY, the national chairman of the Labour Party (LP) could do more than simply dismissing Mr Jac Rabie's hysterical threat to form a "military wing" at the party's explosive meeting in Eldorado Park the other day.

We can understand that Mr Rabie might have made this rash statement in the heat of the moment but politicians should be particularly careful of the things they say. For instance, Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Labour, really set the cat among the pigeons the other day when he challenged the right-wingers to a fight that his party has no wish of entering.

Political leaders, or should we say all leaders, have to pay the price for their positions, and there is necessity for them to comport themselves as leaders and not lose their cool by making statements they are likely to regret.

The Labour Party put its head right into the lion's den when it accepted the Government's controversial constitutional dispensation. We are afraid they did not exercise enough caution, perhaps enough reflection on the moment of this step. The chicks have come to roost quite early in this journey they have undertaken. They still have a long way to go — or they could do the most courageous thing by simply declar-

ing their stand null and void.

After all it should be clear to them, as to everybody else, that the coloureds themselves in some massive numbers are against this decision.

It was particularly irresponsible and even dangerous for Mr Rabie to burst out in this fashion. Tempers are high in the coloured community, a situation that is simply begging for such an irresponsible remark to ignite the issue into an explosion.

Whether this was a slip or not, it was the most reckless thing to say. There is no knowing if others who are as equally rash as Mr Rabie will not simply take up the challenge.

While we are about it we might just mention the inadvisability of the factions opposed to the LP to take up such a violent stance. We hold no brief for the LP, but it does not seem to us the best way of fighting this very crucial battle. We are aware that people have lost their tempers with the rashness of these men. We are aware of the hurt that many people, not only coloureds, feel about the LP's straight-forward sell-out.

But we cannot condone acts of violence. They are in themselves also counter-productive. An embattled LP will or could simply claim that the dissatisfaction at all these meetings was fermented by irresponsible

ruffians, and not the decent people so badly affected.

There is also the danger that the police may get especially tough and we would hate to see some people getting themselves into grave trouble. As for Mr Rabie he should now realise that there are some who will hold him responsible for any unpleasantness that may occur in the future.

The Labour Party should in fact make Mr Rabie recant his mistake publicly even to the extent of apologising to the people for his jackboot remarks.

CSO: 3400/799

NATS REVERSE DECISION ON DISTRICT SIX

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

DISTRICT Six was Cape Town's casbah, a melting pot of Muslims, Christians and Jews. Then it ran afoul of apartheid.

"I can still remember that black Friday of February 11, 1966, when the Government declared District Six a whites-only area," says Naz Ebrahim.

She led a group that fought unsuccessfully to stop eviction of the district's mostly coloured population to make way for whites on the slopes of Table Mountain.

"I thought never in a million summers could they destroy District Six," she recalls.

EVICTED

But the Group Areas Act ground on. More than 40 000 people were evicted at a cost of R55 million. Most of their houses and flats were flattened. All but a few hundred of those forced to move were non-whites.

Seventeen years later the ruling National Party has decided to return to the coloureds about a fifth of the 92-hectare area.

The Government is

trying to win coloured backing for its plan to bring coloured and Asian people into the Parliament barely a kilometre from District Six.

In any case, ambitious plans for developing the district into a white residential area have failed. Private investors stayed away.

"The other day when I was passing there I told my wife it is almost as if this land is cursed. Who wants to live there?" says coloured poet-playwright Adam Small, who once lived on its fringes.

Some say District Six had great architectural charm. Today the neighbourhood looks like an abandoned World War II airbase. Standing almost alone amid the sprawl of weed- and rubble-strewn fields are three mosques and four churches.

OFFICES

Several major companies that planned to build offices in the district, just off Cape Town's business centre, backed out.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who was Minister of Community

Development when District Six was declared white, said then that white absentee landlords were exploiting low-income coloureds and new homes planned for the area would be too expensive for the area's former residents.

Many white South Africans regarded District Six as a slum, a crime-infested area occupied by foul-speaking "dronkies" and "skollies".

Crime rates in most of the area to which District Six residents were relocated are far higher than in their old neighbourhood, especially for murder and rape.

Inside the modest, government-built house that apartheid forced her into, former District Six resident Mrs Elizabeth Brown (74), said: "It is so bad here you must sit in a house like a mouse. Only in the daytime can you go out."

Once a month, she and her husband must take a 50 minute ride on a crowded train to pick up their pension cheque.

ROUGHNECKS

"The roughnecks throw us off the trains. The Scorpions threw Derrick (her nephew)

off the train and he broke his ankle. Why can't they let us old, respectable people go back and live in District Six? Leave the young people out here in the bush," she said in an interview.

Through the window, on a wall across the street in Valhalla Park, the Scorpion gang's initials are scrawled.

"Sure some of those houses were rubbish, but some of them were good houses. It was a beautiful place.

"We were born there but the Group (Group Areas Act) took us like a piece of paper and blew us here and there," Mrs Brown said. "We can't even get a telephone here," said her husband, Frederick (63).

Mr Edward Chinnian (73), another coloured, said: "We had skollies like all areas, but they were big timers. They didn't bother the small man like you or me. You didn't have five-year-old girls raped in the streets like you have here now."

Adam Small, a social worker as well as the leading coloured writer, blames apartheid for the high crime rate in the Cape Flats area, where most former District

Sixers now live.

RESPECT

He says children lost respect for parents who had no control over their future, and the parents partly blame the children for misconduct that prompted whites to uproot them.

The coloureds welcome the announcement that some of the district will be returned to coloureds, but others are suspicious of the Government's motives and won't settle for less than return of the whole area.

Mrs Ebrahim (56), a retired school-teacher of Indian descent, said: "If more pressure is brought on Pretoria they must accede."

While she was on a US Government sponsored tour of the United States last year, her home was bulldozed. Ironically, her family was moved to a flat off a street named after her grandfather.

The removals weren't completed until last year. To the end, residents tried to dodge the "loveletters", the name they gave eviction notices.

Some said they bribed Government officers, others quit their jobs because the unemployed were moved last.

SP'S 'HARASS' MINE UNION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Sam Mabe and Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

ORGANISERS of the newly-established and powerful Mineworkers' Union have accused the Security Police of harassing and intimidating their union officials and of trying to frustrate their negotiation process with the mining management.

The accusations made by Mr Wilfred Salai and Mr Jeffrey Madida, organisers of the Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company in Klerksdorp, follow alleged visits and questioning of the two officials while organising workers at the mine last week.

The two were allegedly called into the manager's office and questioned by police about their activities in the union.

In a statement released afterwards by the union, the mine management was accused of having called in the Security Police with the aim of "intimidating and bulldozing our efforts".

The union has challenged management to "declare unequivocally that they are not part of the Security Police".

The union also warned management to stop their "silly" tactics because most of the workers were on their side. The workers will not tolerate blatant intimidation of their organisers whom they regard as "saviours from the yoke of slavery" imposed on them by management, it was claimed.

In the statement, the union also expressed fears that Security Police might show up when the union meets for the first time officials of the Chamber of Mines to discuss recognition agreement soon.

The union's general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said the Chamber of Mines had agreed to meet with union officials and that he saw this as a major breakthrough which

would break the tradition of whites negotiating on behalf of black mineworkers.

A spokesman for Anglo-American denied that management had anything to do with the alleged visit and questioning of union officials at the mine.

"In neither case did management invite Security Police. We are taking steps to request the Security Police to advise our mine managers of their desire to visit our properties as is the case with all other visitors.

"Anglo-American deplores any intervention of third parties in legitimate union/management relations. Experience has shown that this can only increase the chances of conflict."

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT BANK SET FOR SEPTEMBER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Feb 83 p 4

[Text]

PLANNING for the Development Bank for Southern Africa had been finalised and it was aimed to establish it on September 1 this year, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said.

He was replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville).

Mr Botha said it had been agreed that the bank would have an authorised and issued ordinary capital stock of R2 000-million, of which 10 percent (R200-million) was to be paid up during the first five years after the founding of the bank.

The committee appointed by the Government last year to report, inter alia, on the setting up of the bank, had drawn up a set of guidelines for the formation of such an institution.

These had been discussed on behalf of the SA Government with the Governments of the independent states.

The guidelines, amended after negotiations, had been formally adopted by South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei in Pretoria on November 11, 1982, he said.

The guidelines had also been accepted by the Governments of the self-governing states during meetings with the Minister of Co-operation and Development,

also in Pretoria, a day earlier.

One exception had been the Lebowa Government, and further discussions would be held on certain aspects.

Mr Botha said the agreed objectives of the bank could be summarised as "the promotion of economic development, increased productivity, and improved levels of living, in particular in the less developed parts of the region covered by its membership."

These objectives were to be pursued through the more effective mobilisation and application of human and financial resources for development.

This would not be in competition, but supplementary to, and in support of, the role that private financial institutions and the rest of the private sector could make towards the objectives.

Mr Botha said it had been agreed that there would be twice as many directors on the board of the bank as there would be member countries.

Half the number of directors would be appointed by the member countries on the basis of one director per country, while the other half would be elected on the basis of the voting rights held by member countries.

CSO: 3400/799

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT TO RISE--REAL output, income and expenditure would continue to decline while unemployment would rise, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, predicted yesterday. Delivering his "Mini-Budget" speech he said that although South Africa had fared relatively well in the world depression, it was still in a downward phase of the business cycle. "To predict the precise date on which the next upswing in the economy will start is clearly impossible," he said. If the gold price continued its upward tendency and the anticipated moderate recovery in the major industrial countries took place this year, the next upward phase in domestic economic activity might well commence by the end of the year or early in 1984, he said. It should be remembered that despite the favourable elements present, the South African economy was still part of a world economy which was in a depression. "This means that real output, income and expenditure will probably continue to decline for a while and that unemployment, although relatively low by world standards, may increase further," Mr Horwood said. Inflation remained a serious problem even though the percentage increase in the consumer price index had declined from 14,4 percent in July 1982 to 13,8 percent last December. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Feb 83 p 13]

SIGMA SLOWDOWN--SIGMA Motor Corporation yesterday advised its workers that there would be a temporary slowdown of production over the four-week period from February 21 to March 10. The company said the move was essential to correct stock imbalances and reduce inventories in the passenger vehicle model ranges. Sigma had consulted the National Automotive and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) on this issue. Some 700 workers at Sigma Park, near Pretoria, would be temporarily laid off, but production had been planned so that no workers would be laid off for more than 10 working days. This means workers would receive 70 percent of their normal weekly wages in terms of the provisions of Sigma's supplementary unemployment benefit fund. Sigma said it expected to resume normal production to prepare for the introduction of new models after March 10. It also anticipated it would need to re-engage many of the workers who were retrenched last November. The temporary lay off was said to be one of many actions required to restore Sigma to profitability. The managing director, Mr Spencer Sterling said: "Some of the medicine we'll have to take will be bitter." However, Mr Sterling said that with professionalism and dedication, and recognising the need to make short-term sacrifices in order to achieve long-term objectives, he was convinced Sigma could take advantage of the upswing anticipated in 1984. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 83 p 8]

RESUMPTION OIL DRILLING--CAPE TOWN--South Africa's multi-million-rand search for oil, halted when an essential piece of the Sedco drilling rig's equipment was lost overboard four weeks ago, is expected to resume soon. Soekor officials confirmed yesterday that operations would start within 10 days of the expected arrival of replacement parts in Cape Town early next week. A new R2-million blow-out preventer would arrive in Cape Town next Tuesday and would be rushed to the rig aboard one of the small tender craft, according to the officials. "It has been shipped from Japan in sections, which will be assembled aboard the rig, installed in position and enable normal operations to be resumed by the end of the first week of March," said a spokesman. Work on the giant drilling rig, Sedco K, stopped last month after the blow-out preventer was lost beneath the drill site. Soekor officials confirmed that the step-out well which had just been drilled was about to be tested when the blow-out preventer gave trouble and was about to be lifted on to the rig to be checked. The erroneous piece of safety equipment was dropped while being lifted and became embedded in the seabed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Feb 83 p 3]

DRILLING OFF UMHLANGA ROCKS--DURBAN--The giant oil rig Antenia is now anchored off Umhlanga Rocks and is to begin drilling shortly. It is expected that the rig will take at least two-and-a-half months to reach the level of oil under the sea before drilling in earnest can begin. The rig, known as the JCC1, was towed from Japan to begin the task of finding oil off the Natal coast. This is the first time in the programme of Soekoer that the search for oil has moved to the Natal coastline. Previously it was conducted off the western and southern Cape coasts. It is expected that the investigation for oil could last well in 1984. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Feb 83 p 13]

TV LICENCES--THE total number of television licences issued in 1982 was 1 712-911, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Lapa Munnik, said yesterday in reply to a question by Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton). The total amount collected in licence fees was R67 694 383. This included penalties for late payment of fees. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 83 p 4]

ARMS FOR SEYCHELLES MERCENARIES--A WARRANT Officer of the South African Defence Force received authorisation to issue weapons and equipment to Colonel Mike Hoare, leader of the Seychelles coup attempt, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said yesterday. In reply to a question by Mr P A Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg), the Minister said as departmental steps had already been instituted against those concerned, he did not consider it in their interest or the public interest to name the warrant officer. In reply to further questions by Mr Myburgh, Gen Malan said according to court evidence 50 AK47 rifles and 25 AK47 (AMD) rifles had been issued to the mercenaries involved in the attempted Seychelles coup. Of these, 25 had been recovered. Asked the value of the weapons which were not returned, the Minister replied: "As a result of the arms embargo, the SA Defence Force is compelled to acquire weapons by various means, some of which do not entail direct expenses. It is therefore policy not to divulge any information about the origin and monetary value of weapons in possession of the Defence Force. Mr Myburgh also asked the Minister whether the weapons and ammunition issued to the mercenaries involved in the attempted coup had been issued in compliance with SADF and Treasury regulations. The Minister replied that no regulations existed in terms of which Defence Force stores could be issued for such a purpose. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Feb 83 p 4]

UK PROVIDES ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ROAD'S CONSTRUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

THE British Government has granted an additional 256m/- to Tanzania for the construction of the Songea/Makambako Road, according to a statement issued by the British High Commission in Dar es Salaam.

The agreement to effect the grant was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Treasury Principal Secretary, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, and the British High Commissioner, Mr. John Sankey.

The statement said the additional funds provided for an increase of approximately 400m/- in the grant for the road construction.

The total capital grant, the statement said, now stood at over one billion shillings. A further 125m/- was provided for technical assistance in the form of consultant engineering services, the

statement added.

The Songea/Makambako Road was the largest British-funded project in Africa, the statement said.

The first 155-kilometre section from Makambako to Wino was nearly completed, the statement said adding that the Wino-Songea section was expected to be completed by 1985.

The completion of the 322-kilometre tarmac road will ensure year-round access from Ruvuma Region to the TAN-ZAM Highway.

CSO: 3400/793

GAPEX SURPASSES NESP EXPORT TARGET FOR 1982

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX) exported products worth 122.99m/- last year surpassing the national economic survival programme (NESP) target of 96.49m/-.

GAPEX General Manager, Ndugu J.M. Nyakioma, told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday the figure excluded coffee, which fetched 263,259,969.74m/- during the period.

Ndugu Nyakioma said the sale of pigeon peas on behalf of the National Milling Corporation (NMC) brought in 44.74m/- above NESP target of 15.50m/-, he said.

The NMC had a big stock of the commodity and GAPEX was asked by the Government to look for export markets, he said. The GAPEX chief did not give figures of exported amount.

A number of products however, performed below the NESP target. They are cardamom, beeswax, kapok and cocoa beans. Ndugu Nyakioma attributed this to world market price differentials and in the case of beeswax, fewer sales from beekeepers.

The General Manager said the target for kapok was 3.30m/-, but only about half of it was reached because most of the 1982 kapok is being ginned now.

Under NESP it was envisaged to sell 15m/- worth of beeswax, but the General Manager said Tabora beekeepers failed to sell the product to GAPEX. Only

2,240,875/65 was realised.

The target for cocoa beans and cardamom was 17.29m/- and 20m/-, respectively. The actual performance shows a shortfall of 5.2m/- for cardamom while cocoa beans realised 12,868,798/94, which Ndugu Nyakioma said was a result of world market price differentials.

He said since his corporation was selling these crops at a loss there should be a scheme to compensate exporting agricultural corporations similar to the one in industrial exports, where the Board of External Trade (BET) compensated exporters.

Giving an example, the General Manager said GAPEX was buying a kilo of cardamom from the producer at 45/- and has to meet transport costs from villages to Tanga, dry and pack the production. The price in the world market remained at between 30/- and 35/- for the whole of last year.

Further, he said, free on board (FOB) costs stood at 62/- a kilo or 61,800/- for each metric tonne which made crop authorities depend on bank overdrafts.

The General Manager said for example that, GAPEX sold sesame seeds overseas at 6,175/- per metric tonne (about 650 US dollars), while she could sell the same tonne within the country at 13,000/-. He said such losses had to be compensated for.

Ndugu Nyakioma observed

that there was a general decline in the amounts of products sold by peasants to GAPEX. He called upon peasants to increase production in view of this year's promising good weather.

GAPEX handles mostly cardamom, cocoa beans, sesame seeds and pigeon peas. Others are coffee, beeswax, kapok and mimosa extract.

CSO: 3400/793

ATTORNEYS SEEK CHANGE IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S COMPOSITION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

LAWYERS have called for change in the constitutional composition of the National Assembly emphasising majority elective constituent representation to make the House an effective watchdog of government function.

Participants to the three-day law seminar, which opened in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday, yesterday said that inclusion of more members of the executive in Parliament curtailed the powers of the legislature.

Discussing two papers "Human Rights in Tanzania — Constitutional and Legal Safeguards" and "The Principles of Administrative (or Preventive) Detention", the seminar said the composition defeated the concept of a "freely elected Parliament representative of the people".

In his paper on human rights, Ndugu Kibuta Ong'wamuhana said the House had undergone metamorphosis during the last 20 years, virtually reducing its duty to "rubber stamping decisions made elsewhere."

He said the 'systematic erosion' of parliamentary powers allowed abuse of power by the executive branch at the expense of human rights.

The lawyer said the traditional role of Parliament

to provide checks and balances against arbitrary policy and the excess of the exercise of government power was no longer practicable.

Today, he said, the role which the Constitution ascribed to Parliament was merely "enacting laws, debating activities of ministries and asking questions".

"By this constitutional device, it follows that the government is no longer accountable to Parliament and the latter can in no way exercise effective control over it by, say, a vote of no confidence or even censure a government minister for misconduct in office", he pointed out.

He said ministers owed allegiance to the President who appointed them. "In his turn, the President does not constitutionally owe any allegiance to Parliament, in fact he can dissolve Parliament at will", he noted.

Ndugu Ong'wamuhana said constitutionally, the President owed allegiance only to the electorate during re-election but that even the electorate had no constitutional control over him after election.

He suggested that the Cabinet should be strengthened and placed under the leadership of the Prime Minister to protect the presidency from involvement

in its day-to-day administration.

This would enable the presidency to act as a stabilising factor and make the Cabinet directly answerable to Parliament, he said.

The lawyer argued that making Parliament a committee of the Party National Conference assumed Party control of government activities, but pointed out that the identity of personnel in the Party and Government negated this.

The Head of State was currently also Party Chairman, he pointed out, adding that senior Party functionaries were mostly also senior government personnel.

He acknowledged separation of powers at the district and regional levels, but added that without total separation at the national level the Party could not effectively act as a watchdog on the government.

"It is at national level that there exists the heaviest concentration of powers and where the incidence of abuse of power is much more likely to recur", he pointed out.

He said the distinction was not made, "people will rightly feel that the Party is equally culpable in their harassment by state organs".

CSO: 3400/793

NATION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH SNEA FOR SEISMIC PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Adam Lusekelo]

[Text]

TANZANIA has signed an agreement with a French Company, Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine (SNEA), under which the latter will conduct seismic exploration for oil over 14,500 square kilometres on the Tanzania coast.

The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam last week by the Minister of Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum and the Managing Director of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), Ndugu Sylvester Barongo for Tanzania and Mr Michael Vuillod, SNEA Director of New Ventures.

The signing of the agreement is the culmination of talks between the two sides which began in 1981.

A statement by the Ministry of Water and Energy, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday, that SNEA would begin work in the area north of Songo Songo and south of Mafia Island within the next six months.

The company has committed itself to covering a minimum of 1,500 line kilometres of seismic acquisition and interpretation.

The results of the exploration will become the property of the Tanzania Government. The 18-month agreement however does not limit the right of the TPDC or any other party acceptable to the government from conducting similar operations in the same area.

CSO: 3400/793

MSOYA DIRECTS GOVERNMENT LEADERS TO FIGHT RACKETEERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Hashim Chindole]

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, yesterday directed Government leaders to fight racketeers who deprived the nation of essential goods.

Ndugu Msuya gave the directive when addressing Kigoma Regional authorities at the end of a five-day tour of the region which took him to Kibondo and Kasulu districts.

He said while peasants were producing to feed the nation, it was disgusting to see some people indulging in acts which deprived the people of what they had produced.

On improved agriculture, Ndugu Msuya praised Kigoma peasants for their efforts towards the achievement of that goal.

He said what he saw in the

villages convinced him that peasants were doing a commendable job in improving agricultural production.

He cautioned, however, that peasant's efforts could be frustrated if leaders failed to make good plans for the timely delivery of inputs such as fertilisers and insecticides.

The Prime Minister made the remarks after he had been informed that the region had limited stocks of fertilisers and insecticides, especially for cotton growing.

He said the Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC) and the Tanzania Seed Company should open depots in Kigoma. At present Kigoma depends on Tabora and Dar es Salaam for its supply of inputs.

PARTIALLY BULGARIAN FINANCED PLANT'S OPENING DELAYED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text]

COMMISSIONING of the 109.3 million/- Kilimanjaro Machine Tools Plant in Moshi, which was to have been held at the weekend, has been postponed to later this month, it has been announced.

This is to facilitate the installation of a water tank and a portal grinding machine, the General Manager of the National Development Corporation, Ndugu J. Mwambungu, has said.

He said the machine had arrived at the Dar es Salaam port and it would be offloaded soon. He added that they were also awaiting arrival of raw materials for trial production of the plant.

He said the raw materials had already been shipped from Bulgaria and were expected to arrive anytime.

Ndugu Mwambungu said construction of the plant building, administration block and auxiliary buildings was in the final stages. A power sub-station had been completed and machinery for a water purifying station at the plant were being installed.

The plant will produce 485 machine tools a year for metal and wood work industries in a single shift.

It would also be able to produce various types of universal lathes, stationery sharpeners, bench and column drilling machines, various types of hydraulic and power saws, precision thickening and wood turning lathes.

The plant being established by NDC in collaboration with Machine Export of Bulgaria, is financed by a Tanzania government equity, Bulgarian credit and a Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) loan, totalling 109.3m/-.

The plant, ten kilometres from Moshi town along the Moshi/Arusha road, will employ about 264 workers of whom 194 will be machine operators, 33 administrative staff and the rest semi-skilled workers.

Tanzanian trainee engineers who underwent training course in Bulgaria participated in the installation of the machinery at the plant.

VILLAGE CLOSE TO DAR ES SALAAM AIRPORT TO BE MOVED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

PLANS to move Kipawa Village for smooth operation of the Dar es Salaam International Airport now under massive improvement still hold and the programme will be implemented when compensation funds are available, the Ministry of Works has confirmed.

A Ministry spokesman said in Dar es Salaam yesterday preparations to move the village, including development of resettlement sites and allocation of compensation funds, had not been completed.

The village was uncomfortably close to the airport approach zones and it would definitely have to move, he explained.

The major obstacle to the resettlement plan was lack of funds to compensate the affected families, he said. According to the 1978 census, the village has 16,277 people.

The spokesman explained that implementation of the 800 million-shilling expansion programme on the airport would not be affected by the delay in resettling the villagers because the area was not immediately touched by the project.

The village does not lie on

the new runway or terminal sites but it is a possible risk area. The village must eventually move because it is hazardous to leave it there", he explained.

He said the resettlement schedule would be determined by availability of funds.

A Ministry statement said in January, last year, that the primary school at the village would be moved first. The rest of the village would be moved over a period of two years subject to availability of funds to compensate those affected, it said.

Residential areas are not required to be nearer than two miles (about 3.2 kilometres) from the airport approach zones.

Meanwhile Kipawa villagers, who have accepted the resettlement plan, have urged relevant authorities to speed up implementation to enable them plan for the future.

Some of the villagers recently interviewed by this newspaper lamented that the silence over the matter prevented them from launching development projects.

Some of them wanted to build new houses but they could not do so because their stay at Kipawa was temporary.

FIVE REGIONAL TRANSPORT COMPANIES MAKE PRE-TAX PROFIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Feb 83 p 3

[Text]

FIVE regional transport companies under the National Transport Corporation (NTC) made a pre-tax profit of 7.24m/- from 49.586m/- earned during the last financial year.

According to NTC Chairman and Managing Director M. Sanare, the companies earned 40.592m/- between July and December last year, of which 4.912m/- was pre-tax profit.

Ndugu Sanare said this when inaugurating the Mwanza Regional Transport Company, (KAUMA) which is one of the five companies formed under NTC with assistance from the World Bank.

Other companies are the Dodoma Regional Transport Company (KAUDO), Mtwara Regional Transport Company (KAUMU), Tabora Regional Transport Company (KAUTA) and the Ruvuma Regional Transport Company (KAURU).

He said though the companies have shown the

capability to make profits they were nevertheless working under very difficult circumstances and urged the workers to double efforts.

Ndugu Sanare pledged NTC's readiness to assist the companies to overcome the difficulties.

He however, cautioned that NTC help would not work miracles if the companies were denied cargo ferry.

Ndugu Sanare called for a review of transport rates to enable the companies to operate economically.

The companies face shortages of tyres, tubes, diesel and spare parts.

Ndugu Sanare said in the meantime NTC was making thorough studies on the companies' spare part needs so that they could be ordered through the World Bank assistance.

He said NTC was negotiating with the Arusha-based General Tyre Company to ensure that all public transport companies are given priority in the distribution on tyres and tubes.

CSO: 3400/793

TANZANIA-BELGIAN PROGRAM TO EXPAND LAKE SHIPPING

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] LAKE shipping services in the country will be expanded under a joint programme between Tanzania and Belgium based on a feasibility study prepared by a Belgian expert, the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, said in Kigoma yesterday.

He said the report by Belgian University Professor Jean Marchel was being studied by both governments, adding that agreement on implementation modalities would soon be reached.

Ndugu Malecela said the report provided the basis for future development of lake shipping.

He was inviting the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msyua to inaugurate two Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) ships, mv Mwongozo and mv. Sangara.

The ships built with Belgian assistance will ply Lake Tanganyika waters.

The minister said Belgium had so far assisted the TRC to build five ships operating on lakes Tanganyika and Victoria at a total cost of 143,283,872/-.

They are mv. Bukoba, Butiama and a floating dock serving on Lake Victoria and mv. Sangara and mv. Mwongozo which will operate on Lake Tanganyika.

The Belgian Shipbuilding Company (BSC) was also assisting in building a tug-boat, mv. Ukerewe on Lake Victoria estimated to cost 19.5 million/-, he added.

Ndugu Malecela said apart from the technical and financial assistance, Belgium also provided opportunities for Tanzanians to train in lake shipping and port management.

CSO: 3400/793

TRC WAGONS MODIFIED TO FERRY PHOSPHATES FROM MDC TO TFC

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text] SOME 20 wagons belonging to the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) have been modified for ferrying phosphates from the Arusha-based Minjingu Phosphates Company (MPC) to the Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC) plant in Tanga.

TFC General Manager Jurgen Goebel said in a telephone interview from Tanga yesterday that the 20 wagons were part of the 32 required for hauling the intended tonnage for the fertiliser plant.

Dr. Goebel said some 330 tonnes had so far been transported from Minjingu to TFC by some eleven wagons in two different consignments. Each wagon ferries some 30 tonnes.

Following the conversion of the 20 wagons so far, TFC hopes for receiving the phosphates were now much greater, he said. With the modification of the remaining 12 wagons, there would be a higher capacity of ferrying the required phosphates for fertiliser production, he added.

Dr. Goebel pointed out that there were big problems in loading the phosphates at Arusha where it is first off-loaded from the trucks into the godown, and later put on wagons ready for the Tanga trip. He explained that the problems were mainly due to non-completion of the godown.

A meeting to discuss the problems was held at Arusha three days ago, but Dr. Goebel could not give details of the outcome as he did not attend it.

Dr. Goebel said TFC intended to produce 60,000 tonnes of fertiliser this year, and would consume 45,000 tonnes of phosphates from Minjingu, although MPC's production capacity stood at 100,000 tonnes.

The annual national demand for fertiliser is 120,000 tonnes, and TFC is going to import certain types of fertiliser which cannot be produced at his plant.

Meanwhile, Dr. Goebel said yesterday that loading of the 16,000 tonne consignment of rock phosphates from Jordan would be completed today, at the Port of Akuaba, after which the ship would have a ten-day voyage to Tanzania.

Production is to resume immediately on arrival of the ship on or about February 17, he said.

CSO: 3400/793

ADDITIONAL FUEL ARRIVES IN DAR ES SALAAM PORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

SOME 25,000 tonnes of refined petroleum products arrived in Dar es Salaam last Friday and were now being sent to various distribution centres, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said yesterday.

In an interview in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Kassum said the products included 4,000 tonnes of premium, 3,000 tonnes of regular and 18,000 tonnes of gas oil, adding that there were enough fuel in the country.

The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), meanwhile, said discharging of the Friday arrival of the petroleum products was completed on Tuesday.

An official of the company said immediately after the discharging work was completed, petrol stations started receiving the fuel, although there was a delay for sometime to allow the fuel to "settle in the tanks after pumping from the ship".

The fuel had to be given time to settle to ascertain the amount which had been pumped into the tanks, the official explained, adding that fuel distribution continued throughout yesterday.

The refined products valued at about 76.5m/- (8.5 million US dollars), arrived from

Brazil, he said.

The Friday arrival is supplementing fuel supplies from the Tanzania and Italian Petroleum Refinery (TIPER) which stopped operation from last December, 25 to January 19 this year due to lack of crude whose arrival had been delayed.

The refinery is allowed time to stabilise after such closures, the official explained, saying this was the main reason for the slight imbalance in distribution of petroleum products.

Some 78,000 tonnes of crude had arrived and the refining work had already started, the official said. The refined products were being immediately distributed throughout the country, he added.

The official further said petroleum companies were now loading onto tank-wagons destined for up-country stations, some of which had already reached their destinations. The only problem now was lack of enough wagons, he said.

Early this week, there were long queues of vehicles at most of the petrol stations in Dar es Salaam, and it took a number of hours to get their tanks filled. Some stations remained either closed or had regular but no super petrol.

NPF SIGNS FINANCING AGREEMENT WITH GLASS COMPANY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Jonas Mwasumbi]

[Text] A loan agreement for financing the Tanzania sheet glass project currently under construction, was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday between the company and the National Provident Fund (NPF).

Under the agreement, the NPF would grant a 10 million/- loan to the Sheet Glass Company Limited, recoverable in seven years. NPF is guaranteed an annual interest rate of twelve-and-half per cent for the whole period.

Speaking before the signing, the Chairman of the company's Board of Directors, Ndugu Rumisha Kimambo, said the loan offer, would help the company solve the local costs hitherto facing the project.

Ndugu Kimambo, who is also the Saruji Corporation General Manager, explained that civil works of the project had reached half-way while installation of machinery was between 40 and 50 percent-complete.

He said foreign currency had been a problem but it was solved recently following another agreement between his company and the Belgian government which will finance the project.

The shareholders of the sheet glass company--the only one of its kind in the country--are Saruji Corporation and the Building Hardware and Electrical Supplies Company (BHESCO).

The NPF Board of Trustees Chairman, Ndugu Amran Mayagila, explained that apart from the NPF's investment policy aiming at profit making to benefit more of its members, his institution would give priority to all projects of importance to the national economy.

CSO: 3400/793

KILOSA, MOROGORO DISTRICTS RECEIVE POTABLE WATER FROM WELLS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 200,000 villagers in Kilosa and Morogoro districts now get clean water from shallow wells built under the Morogoro Wells Construction Project.

The Manager of the Dutch-assisted project, Mr. Frans Van de Laak, said in an interview with *Shihata* at the weekend that 750 wells had been completed and that another 50 were expected to be ready this July.

He said between July 1978 and 1981, 500 wells were completed, while another 250 wells were built last year.

Morogoro regional authorities are using the shallow wells as an interim measure to provide water in the rural areas while a permanent solution is being sought. Construction of wells is also going on in other two districts of the region, namely Kilombero and Ulanga.

Mr. Van de Laak said maintenance of the wells was originally to be done by the Regional Water Engineer, but this was not possible because of lack of funds.

However, part of the wells construction work and maintenance has been handed over to the water department in the region which has so far built about 100 wells.

The Manager said the Dutch Ministry of Development Aid was now evaluating a report prepared after bilateral talks as to how maintenance of the wells could be undertaken.

The Dutch government has also agreed to provide maintenance equipment while running costs would be met by the regional authorities. Repair of damaged pumps at the wells was under way, Mr. Van de Laak said.

CSO: 3400/793

MINISTER SAYS LOCAL FILMS SHOULD INSTILL SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 83 p 3

{Text]

LOCAL films should assist in developing ideological clarity and inventiveness among the people towards building a socialist state, the Minister of Information and Culture, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Mwakawago said that the films should be geared to instilling the ideology of socialism and self-reliance, adding that they should educate the masses on national events.

The minister said this in an opening speech read on his behalf by the ministry's Principal Secretary, Ndugu G. Tibakweitira at the five-day film makers seminar at the Audio Visual Institute (AVI).

The film, Ndugu Mwakawago said, should highlight people's efforts in industries, farms and how to combat various problems in the society. Films should motivate the people, he added.

The minister said, "Films should educate Tanzanians on economic, political and cultural principles of their nation. They should build confidence and self-recognition among Tanzanians."

He told the participants drawn from AVI, Tanzania Film Company (TFC), Television Zanzibar (TV) and private film makers in the country that local films should not be projected to neglect Tanzanian culture and technological progress by imitating and featuring foreign technological development.

The minister also emphasised the need for film makers to shoot films — both educational and for entertainment — in line with the society's accepted ideology.

Ndugu Mwakawago also called for a training programme in TV and film making organs and underlined the need to exchange views and experience in the young film industry in the country.

Film makers should also cooperate among themselves and with counterparts in neighbouring countries in the struggle against illiteracy, disease and poverty, he said.

The seminar, the first of its kind, is aimed at, among other things, developing and strengthening the film industry for the benefit of the masses.

ONION PRICES RISE SHARPLY ; VEGETABLE, FRUIT PRICES INCREASE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] PRICE of onions shot up drastically from 700/- last year to 5,000/- this year for a 90-kilogramme bag due to short supply from traditional farmers.

The Acting General Manager of the Kariakoo Market Corporation, Ndugu E.S. Chijoriga, told the Daily News yesterday in Dar es Salaam that heavy rains, particularly in Arusha and Morogoro regions, had last year destroyed the onion seedlings, resulting in extremely poor harvest.

A bag of onions fetched last year between 700/- to 850/-. But by last January it rose to 1,500/- and today a bag fetches between 5,000/- for assorted small onions to 7,000/- for the bigger ones.

Ndugu Chijoriga said the farmers were now selling a bag at 3,000/-, and predicted that the prices might go up in few weeks' time as the onions were harvested before they had ripened.

He anticipated a price drop from April onwards when Singida and Tabora regions, whose crop was not destroyed by rain, began harvesting and selling to other regions.

The onions, whose scarcity was evidently felt at Kariakoo, Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke markets yesterday, were selling at 70/- a kilogramme while at stalls (magenge) it cost between 6/- and 10/- a unit.

Further survey indicated that fruit and vegetable prices had also generally gone up since last year. But Ndugu Chijoriga reckoned that "they have followed the normal inflation trend. Therefore, their prices can't be regarded as unusual"

The price tag for tomatoes showed that they should 25/- a kilogramme while last year a kilogramme fetched 10/- to 20/-, depending on size and quality.

According to market vendors, the fruit and vegetable prices rose sharply due to ever-escalating transportation charges from private operators who capitalised on the claim that the roads are very bad.

BRIEFS

NO MAINLAND TELEVISION--MAINLAND Tanzania cannot presently have television because the costs involved are prohibitive, film makers meeting at the Audio Visual Institute (AVI) have been told. The Zanzibar Television Production Manager, Ndugu Mussa Alawi, said an effective television covering the entire country would require installation of numerous boosters. "To have booster stations, whose maximum beaming radius is 25 miles, would be very expensive. A single station costs 10m/- in foreign currency", Ndugu Alawi said. The manager, who was presenting a paper on Television Zanzibar, stressed the need for thorough studies before embarking on the venture. He also stressed the need to select the right equipment and thorough training of staff who would man the studios. [Adam Lusekelo] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Feb 83 p 1]

HYDROELECTRIC PROGRAM PRELIMINARY REPORT--A Norwegian firm of engineering consultants, Nor Consult AS has submitted to the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) a preliminary report on the possibility, of establishing small hydro-electric power schemes for Rukwa and Kigoma regions. This was confirmed to Shihata in Sumbawanga yesterday by TANESCO Managing Director, Ndugu Salvo-Mosha, in a telephone interview from Dar es Salaam. The report was received at the end of last year and was being studied by the company before being submitted to the Government, Ndugu Mosha said. He said a team of Nor Consult and TANESCO engineers were still making further investigations on other possible areas of hydro-electric power in the two regions. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Feb 83 p 1]

ELECTRIC POWER INTERRUPTIONS--DAR ES SALAAM--Five regions--Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Zanzibar will experience electricity interruptions for six hours beginning nine o'clock on Sunday, it has been announced. A Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO) spokesman said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the Kidatu-Ubungu-Zanzibar line would be shut down to install transmission equipment for the Mufindi Pulp and Paper Mill under construction in Iringa. The equipment would be connected at Kidatu switch yard by West German firm, Siemens, he said. The spokesman said the Zanzibar interconnector would meanwhile be isolated for general cleaning at Ras Kirotoni. He explained, however, that no blackout would result as the affected areas would receive limited power supply from remaining sources. His industrial consumers have been advised to reduce electricity consumption. "Small consumers will not feel the difference but larger ones should adjust consumption voluntarily," he explained. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Feb 83 p 3]

MALAWI REPORTEDLY EXTENDING BOUNDARY INTO ZAMBIA

Villagers Complain to Official

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

MALAWIAN policemen and Young Pioneers are reportedly harassing Zambian villagers at Kanyala border post, 80 kilometres from Nakonde. They are said to have settled on Zambian soil.

This came to light when villagers complained to Northern Province political secretary, Mr Rankin Sikasula during a tour of the border post in Isoka district which ended yesterday.

Fonka village headman at the border post, Mr Amos Silanga told Mr Sikasula Malawians had extended their boundary into Zambia and the situation in the area was tense.

And Fonka branch chairman

Mr Steven Sichula said Malawians were cultivating on Zambian land and this was causing concern in the area.

Work on the construction of houses for customs and immigration staff at the border post was stopped sometime ago because the Malawians claimed the houses were being built on their land.

Mr Sikasula appealed to the villagers to remain calm as negotiations were going on to seek a solution to the problem.

The Government was concerned about these border problems and would do everything possible to find a solution. — Zana.

MPs Hail Malawian Relations

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

COPPERBELT Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi has hailed bilateral relations that exist between Zambia and Malawi which have now been augmented by the formation of a joint permanent commission.

Speaking when a two-man Malawian ministerial delegation paid a courtesy call at his office in Ndola yesterday, Mr Shapi said historically the two countries shared a

lot of things in common, an apparent reference to the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nvasaland.

But these ties could be further strengthened through economic cooperation between Malawi and Zambia.

He told the delegation, which is headed by Malawian Minister for Central Region Mr Aaron Gadama to feel free as Zambia and Ndola in parti-

cular was just like their second home.

In reply Mr Gadama said many Malawians who had earlier lived on the Copperbelt returned home with good memories of Zambia.

In fact Ndola has long connections with Blantyre at civic levels and at one time the Malawian city had to be helped out by Ndola Urban district council when it had some problems.

"It is for this reason that the joint permanent commission has been set up with a view of expanding our already existing economic ties," he said.

Mr Gadama said relations between the two countries would benefit the people.

Malawian Minister Denies Border Dispute

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

MALAWI Central Region Minister Mr Aaron Gadama has declared that his country had never at any time claimed any parts of Zambia in the Eastern Province.

Mr Gadama, who appealed to the two countries to guard against claims by outside forces, also challenged anyone to prove that Malawi and Zambia had at any time declared a border dispute.

The Malawian minister was speaking at Mulungushi Hall yesterday at the end of five days of meetings of the Malawi-Zambia permanent commission of cooperation.

He said the two countries should exercise maximum vigilance to curb machina-

tions aimed at disrupting the rapport between them.

"You should not be scared by Press reports because Malawi has never claimed any parts of Zambia and we have never declared any border dispute with Zambia."

Dismissing such reports as "totally false" he wondered who could have declared such a dispute as it "certainly" was neither presidents Kaunda nor Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

"It certainly was not me. The entire region in question falls under my jurisdiction and I have never declared any dispute. So who declared this border dispute we hear about?"

CSO: 3400/781

GOVERNMENT'S MOVE TO DECONTROL PRICING SYSTEM 'STIRS HORNET'S NEST'

Action Needed to Prevent Exploitation

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 83 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE well intentioned move by the Government to decontrol the pricing system in order to keep thousands of Zambians in employment by allowing companies to charge economic prices on their products has stirred the hornet's nest.

Most Zambians are now wondering whether the Government has ditched them as it seemingly merely watches helplessly prices of commodities, including essentials, gallop beyond their reach.

An angry reader summed up the feelings of most Zambians when he wrote to our sister paper the *Times of Zambia* after the announcement of the decontrolling of the price mechanism:

"Does this not mean that the people have now been sold to the vultures?"

"If all along people were being exploited without fear of the price inspectors, is there any sense in expecting that the Prices and Incomes Commission will protect consumers?"

This was despite assurances from Commerce and Industry Minister Mr Clement Mwananshiku when he announced the revocation of the control of goods (price control) regulations last December that companies would not be allowed to arbitrarily increase prices.

The minister's assurance was reinforced by that from Zimco director-general Mr

James Mapoma when he addressed a Press conference to allay public anxiety that the Government move would give rise to indiscriminate price increases.

Mr Mapoma told the nation that Zimco would not condone wholesale and exploitative price increases by its subsidiary companies as a result of the decontrol of prices.

The newly created Prices and Incomes Commission is supposed to keep prices of all goods and not just those produced by the parastatal companies under "close and constant surveillance".

But this has not been the case and its chairman Mr Sketchley Sacika could not shed any light on what action, if any, his commission is taking to ensure the public are not exploited.

The culprit in the escalation of the prices is not the producer who has only increased prices to a reasonable margin, but the retailer who was not taken into consideration when prices were decontrolled in the first place.

Commerce Ministry permanent secretary Mr Kabuka Nyirenda admits that the decontrol measures have been abused by the retailer who has unjustifiably hiked his prices to make quick profit.

The minister's warning last Friday when he addressed butchers in his office that the Government would not tolerate the unrealistic price increases did not bring any consolation to the low-income and middle-income earners.

What is needed now is

action to save the common man from exploitation by traders. Already, there is ample evidence to show that previous warnings to traders to "effect reasonable price increases" have fallen on deaf ears.

They have instead tried to justify these hikes by pleading transport costs, maintenance of standards and others which the consumer finds hard to understand when prices soar by as much as 100 per cent.

Mr Nyirenda says his ministry still has powers to control prices of unreasonable traders under, for example, the Control of Goods Act which empowers the minister to reintroduce price control system if the businessman continues to overcharge.

Alternatively, the Incomes and Prices Commission can check overcharging on its initiative and recommend to the Ministry of Commerce for action which could include reintroduction of the price control system.

Under the Licensing Act, the minister is empowered to refuse to renew a trading licence of an exploiting trader or even revoke it if it has already been issued.

The minister can get information from district councils on the traders' exploitative activities under the same Act.

Surely this information should not be difficult to get as there are ward councillors who are in contact with citizens through sections and branches of the Party.

Appealing to businessmen to observe their ethics and morality as Mr Nyirenda seems to imply will certainly not stop exploitation of the common man through unjustified price increases.

Our traders have proved beyond any reasonable doubt that what they deserve to bring down the prices and hence help lower the cost of living is a hard kick on their backside — and the Government has a big boot through its various regulations.

Mr Nyirenda announced that price inspectors had now been given guidelines on how to check prices following the initial confusion on what their role would now be after decontrol.

They are, however, handicapped by the usual problem of lack of adequate transport and in some cases it

is simply not there.

Mr Nyirenda is right when he says that to curb this rampant exploitation of man by man, the public, the Party and the price inspectors should pool their resources against the exploiters.

The initiative for this "war" should come from Party leaders in the townships through their ward councillors up to the Ministry of Commerce which has power to act.

Expecting the Government to send scores of price inspectors while the consumer folds his arms in surrender is not going to lower the prices. The Party on the other hand, cannot afford the escalation of prices to continue.

As Mr Mwananshiku rightly pointed out last Friday, this is an election year and the Party and Government's good intentions could easily be turned against it by people bent on destabilising the country.

Industrial stability cannot be granted under such a situation and already the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has indicated that it will certainly demand more than five per cent wage increases against the Government's ceiling.

Mundia Warns Businessmen

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME Minister and Finance Minister **Mundia** has warned local businessmen to charge economic prices now or the Party and its Government would move in and order them to do so.

Winding up a debate on his Budget speech in Parliament, Mr Mundia said yesterday that the Party was committed to improving the quality of life of the people.

"The Party and its Government is following keenly price trends since the announcement of the decontrol mechanism.

"We are following the situation closely and may I take this opportunity to sound a timely warning to all businessmen to charge economic prices or else the Party and its Government will move in with the force at its disposal."

The proposals in the Budget were pragmatic and elastic to the extent of the total commitment of the whole population for them to bear fruits.

"We are in a battlefield where nobody should pass on the burden of winning the battle to another. This applies to the business community as well."

They must charge economic prices and if they exceed them then they would be shifting their burden in the battlefield to others.

"If this happens, then we will lose the battle and all people in the country will suffer." But we will not allow any other section of the community not to play its part honestly," warned Mr Mundia.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

MEMBERS of Parliament yesterday urged the Government to rescind its decision to decontrol the price mechanism because the measures had given rise to exploitation.

Keembe MP **Mr Robin Chivumo** said the Government move had made unscrupulous businessmen rich over-night.

He said the measure should be rescinded immediately and the old mechanism where prices were controlled reintroduced.

Chembe MP **Mr Silvester Chisembele** said the Government had a duty to protect consumers.

The decontrol of prices had come at a wrong time and by its introduction the Government had only created problems for itself.

The measure had encouraged exploitative elements in the business community who were now charging unreasonably high prices.

The Government should not hesitate to reverse its decision to relieve the public from suffering.

Mr Chisembele said the Government should not frown at private ownership of property by Zambians.

The recent negotiations with the International Monetary Fund had gone badly for Zambia forcing the country to make painful economic adjustments.

He realised the negotiations were tough and Zambian negotiators tried their best but the results did not favour Zambia.

The 20 per cent devaluation of the Kwacha demanded by the IMF had upset the national economy and made recovery more difficult.

The Government was spending more money on defence than on national development.

He got the "uneasy feeling" that Zambia was arming herself against some internal or external enemy and if that was the case the nation must be told who that enemy was.

And the Government has reiterated its stern warning to unscrupulous traders who had taken advantage of the decontrol of prices to exploit consumers by charging exorbitantly on commodities.

Addressing butchery owners at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry headquarters in Lusaka yesterday, Minister Mr Clement Mwananshiku, described the situation as "alarming".

Some businessmen had hiked prices so much that one could not rule out the possibility that they intended to destabilise the peace that Zambia had all along been enjoying.

CSO: 3400/781

ZIMCO ASKED TO SET UP UNIT TO DESIGN VEHICLES SUITED TO LOCAL CONDITIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] **PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday directed Zimco to establish a research and development unit to design vehicles suitable for local conditions.**

He castigated motor dealers for importing vehicles which were unsuitable for Zambian conditions.

Speaking at Lusaka's Star Commercial where he commissioned three rough-tested special Mercedes-Benz vehicles to be used by UBZ Mr Mundia said the public had often been inconvenienced by such unsuitable vehicles.

"There has been a tendency on the part of the transport industry to import vehicles with no relevance to our local conditions.

"Experience has shown that after a few months of operating under Zambian conditions, these vehicles have often broken down and then complaints have been lodged against the manufacturers, forgetting such vehicles were not designed specially to meet Zambian conditions."

It was against this background that he had instructed Zimco to establish a research unit specifically for design and development of vehicles and basic components suitable to local conditions.

"The vehicles should, of course, meet minimum

regional conditions since they might operate in neighbouring countries as well under the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and Southern Africa Development Cordination Conference (SADCC)."

Mr Mundia urged the Lusaka Engineering Company (Lenco) to start groundwork for the establishment of the motor vehicle research unit.

Production

It was a fact that any research directly concerned with the design and performance of road vehicles could result in the production of more cost effective, efficient and comfortable vehicles.

Mr Mundia told his audience — which included Minister of State for Local Government and Decentralisation Mrs Mavis Muyunda and Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma — the inaccessibility of some of the rural roads was a result of unsuitable buses UBZ and other transporters used.

Since emphasis was now being put on agriculture and the development of agro-industries, it was imperative appropriate transportation

facilities were provided to ferry agricultural goods which were expected to increase.

"Unless appropriate facilities for transportation of goods are provided programmes for integrated rural development and economic improvement of the rural population may be impaired and adversely affected."

On the vehicles he commissioned, he said the fact that they had been assembled using 80 per cent of the local materials showed the Zambian industry was responding well to President Kaunda's call for increased use of local materials.

The concerted efforts by Star Commercial, UBZ and Lenco, proved the industry's capacity to dispel the myth that the motor industry was import-oriented.

The three vehicles served as a demonstration of what could be done through research development and careful planning.

Through inventive thinking or research there could derive many benefits from the transport system which was a critical element in economic and social progress.

NDOLA POLICE, CUSTOMS PROBE SMUGGLING OF GASOLINE TO ZAIRE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

NDOLA police and customs officials have combined efforts to investigate the case in which thousands of litres of petrol were to have been smuggled into Zaire by rail last weekend.

But police have hit a snag in their investigation of the petrol smuggling racket because the consignor of the contraband gave a wrong address on the documents.

Senior collector of customs Mr Donald Nanjagha said the house number given by the consignor CH 151 was an anthill in Chifubu township. This house jeopardised the inquiry.

He would have sold the 149 drums of petrol impounded by his men last Friday but he could not do so because the police might need them as exhibits when the consignor is rounded up.

District police chief Mr Moses Libuwe said despite the hitch investigations were continuing into the racket.

Zambia Railways regional manager Mr Foster Munkasu confirmed the discovery of 149 drums of petrol worth K26,000 by railway workers when they smelt the fuel in a wagon which was supposed to be carrying paraffin to Zaire.

His men had confiscated documents useful to the investigations. He did not rule out the involvement of railway workers in the highly organised smuggling racket.

Mr Nanjagha said the export entry forms indicated the paraffin drums were to be exported to Zaire through Sakania border post.

He said the export bill was wrong and railway authorities should not have accepted it since only 121 bills of entry were recorded as at January 31. And paraffin was among the essential goods banned for export.

CSO: 3400/781

UBZ TIRE SHORTAGE RENDERS MANY BUSES IMMOBILE IN LUSAKA COPPERBELT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 83 p 2

[Text]

THE United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ) is facing a shortage of tyres which has made a large part of their local and long distance buses immobile in Lusaka and on the Copperbelt.

Managing director Mr Robert Chomba attributed this yesterday in Lusaka to production stoppage at the Dunlop factory in Ndola which is Zambia's only supplier of tyres.

He noted that the law required that a long distance bus needed at least seven tyres including a spare one, "but at the moment we have no tyres to fit even on the driving axles, let alone spare wheels".

Dismissing reports that the company was not operating at full capacity because some of its buses were unsuitable for conditions in the rural areas, he said: "If there has been an observation that long distance trips have been reduced it is because of this shortage of tyres and we hope Dunlop Zambia will quickly swing into business".

About ten buses in Lusaka alone were grounded and the country-wide figure was larger he said, the buses had since

arrival last year been using their original tyres.

In a telephone interview from Ndola, Dunlop Zambia marketing director Mr Peter Shoubridge confirmed the factory had been shut down for the last three weeks to carry out annual maintenance works.

It reopened on Monday and he assured that UBZ would receive a consignment of tyres next week.

At Lusaka's Star Commercial on Monday where he commissioned three tough-tested vehicles to be used by UBZ, Prime Minister Mundia castigated motor dealers for importing vehicles which were unsuitable for Zambian conditions and directed Zimco to establish a research unit to design suitable vehicles.

Zambia has meanwhile been hit by a shortage of lubricating oils and shoes. The situation persist vital industries including transport systems will come to a standstill.

In Lusaka yesterday BP Zambia managing director Mr Ingvar Helman called for aggressive measures to fill up outstanding orders from overseas to revitalise the existing stock.

He said the situation had been worsened by poor response from big industries to sell used lubricating oils to his company's recycling plant in Kitwe to help meet the demand and save foreign exchange.

LUSAKA FACING SHORTAGE OF TOOTHPASTE ; PEOPLE USING SALT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 83 p 2

[Text]

PEOPLE in Lusaka have resorted to fine salt for brushing their teeth because of a shortage of toothpaste which has hit the capital.

A top Government dentist said the use of salt would not have any immediate adverse effect on the condition of teeth but it was not advisable to use it.

According to a snap survey, Lusaka has been without toothpaste like Colgate and Ivory for three weeks.

Dr Shawa, chairman of the Dental Association of Zambia (DAZ), regretted that the shortage of toothpaste was frustrating his organisation's effort to bring down the high incidence of tooth diseases.

He said salt was only good in the treatment of inflamed gums especially soon after tooth extraction.

"And in case of the eruption of wisdom teeth we advise of use of salt to control the bacteria in the mouth because it has soothing effect on the

inflamed gum" Dr Shawa said.

But he warned it was not advisable to use salt on calcified structures like teeth because it was not specifically designed to clean teeth.

Traditional use of cleaning teeth such as chewing sticks was constrained by lack of funds.

He said chewing sticks to clean teeth was effective as it prevented the formation of dental plaque.

Another substitute for tooth paste was ash and charcoal powder

It was reported last month that Colgate Palmolive in New York had come to the aid of its raw-material starved sister company in Ndola by offering a special relief for the manufacture of toothpaste.

CSO: 3400/781

NDOLA CENTRAL MP SUSPENDED FROM PARTY, LOSES PARLIAMENTARY SEAT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

MEMBER of Parliament for Ndola Central Mr Rogers Chaiwa has been suspended from the Party indefinitely and has subsequently lost his parliamentary seat.

Mr Chaiwa confirmed in Ndola yesterday that his suspension was with effect from last January 24.

He received a letter from the Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee of the Central Committee at Freedom House on January 24 which stated that he had been banned for misconduct.

The Freedom House letter was followed by another one from the National Assembly which said he had ceased to be a Member of Parliament because of the disciplinary action taken against him.

Chairman of the Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee Mr Daniel Lisulo confirmed in Lusaka that Freedom House had taken disciplinary action against Mr Chaiwa but declined to disclose the offence.

Mr Chaiwa said: "I confirm that I received a letter from Freedom House and my suspension is from January 24. All I can say at the moment is that I feel sorry about what has transpired."

Asked if he had been given a chance to exculpate himself, Mr Chaiwa said:

"There is a system which we

created and if that system takes an action I have to abide by the decision and start working afresh within the system because nobody can operate outside it."

Mr Chaiwa was elected to Parliament during the 1978 general elections. Before that he was constituency chairman for Lubuto before the title was changed to ward chairman after decentralisation.

Mr Chaiwa is the second Ndola MP to lose a parliamentary seat.

The first was Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) general secretary Mr Newsteadimba who lost his seat when he was expelled from the Party together with other union leaders in January 1981.

Mr Newsteadimba was MP for Chifuba.

Mr Newsteadimba and 16 other labour leaders were sacked for opposing the decentralised local government system which led to the expulsion of 16 Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) shop stewards who stood in the Party ward elections to pave the way for the new system.

Later Mr Lisulo explained that Mr Chaiwa had been suspended from the Party because of "a very serious offence" but would not say what it was.

Mr Lisulo said, he himself had dealt with the disciplinary action in accordance with Party regulations.

He said he had powers to discipline Members of Parliament ministers, members of Central Committee, heads of missions abroad and others without necessarily going through provinces.

MWANANG'ONZIE ASKED TO EXPLAIN ASSOCIATION WITH MARXIST JOURNAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

FREEDOM House summoned permanent secretary in the Ministry of Mines Dr Fili Mwanang'onze to explain his association with **The Journal of African Marxists**.

Confirming this, Chairman of the Legal and Political Sub-Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga said Dr Mwanang'onze had appeared before him and had been ordered to write a report on his involvement with the journal which propagates Marxist-Leninist ideals.

This development comes in the wake of a controversy sparked off by a seminar of Marxists-Leninist sponsored by the journal in Lusaka recently at which it was said that Zambia had been pawned to the International Monetary Fund which allegedly controls the economy.

The seminar was chaired by Dr Mwanang'onze at which it was claimed that the recent price increases just confirmed that the Zambian economy was controlled by the IMF. It urged the Party to accommodate Marxists within the top hierarchy and criticism of the Party should not be equated with subversion.

CSO: 3400/781

ZCF OFFICIAL ISSUES TEXT ENTITLED 'TOWARD REALISTIC PRICING STRUCTURE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] **THE battle for economic prices has come to a head with a leading planning expert accusing authorities responsible for fixing prices of failing to respond quickly to economic conditions.**

Mr Phillip Chilimo, who is principal research and planning officer at the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF), has called for a systematic and price monitoring method to eliminate suspicion and desk banging.

Mr Chilimo says this in his nine-page document entitled "towards a realistic pricing structure in Zambia" just released in Lusaka.

He is reacting to the announcement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Clement Mwananshiku that except for a few essential staple food items, Zambia businessmen and parastatals are free to fix economic prices of goods.

Mr Chilimo retorts that the measure has brought enchantment to the business community who now feel that in a commodity stagved country like Zambia, the sky would be the limit.

"What is an economic price? How can such a price be arrived at and what was wrong with the old price?"

Zambia has experienced many social, political and economic turnpoints which made price control necessary and should continue to make Government the moderator of prices for many years to come.

Mr Chilimo regrets that the most serious problem affecting the Zambian economy price wise is the alleged inability of those responsible for price fixation to respond quickly to economic conditions.

He says the formation of the National Prices and Incomes Commission was a step in the right direction if it could remove all the bottlenecks which existed in the previous pricing system.

The commission should be seen as a forum for free exchange views on pricing. The Government's role in the commission should be that of directing balancing, mediating and supporting, he says.

FORMER LUSAKA ARCHBISHOP MILINGO VISITS ZAMBIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Guston Chola]

[Text]

FORMER Lusaka Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo, whose recall by the Vatican has caused quite a stir in the Catholic Church in Zambia, today visited the Zambian embassy in Paris.

The archbishop who was received by the acting ambassador counsellor Mr Julio Chiluba looked in perfect health and talked animatedly of his experiences since he came to Europe.

He also met Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Supply Mr Edward Muonga, who is on his way to Gabon to attend the International highway meeting in Libreville.

The archbishop refused to talk about what was happening in Zambia or Rome since his recall.

"I think too much has been said about that," he said.

However, he said I should let the people know that he was in good health. To emphasise this point he said he had visited the mountain-

ous French pilgrimage city of Lourdes where he climbed high mountains where Saint Bernadette used to take the sheep.

"It was a great test for me. I was afraid to reach the top. But I succeeded.

"I was surprised to reach the summit without any rest. I was able to pray and go back the other side. I feel quite healthy, even being on that hill did not affect me at all.

"My stay near the Atlantic Ocean and the trip to Lourdes has greatly helped me to determine my health," he said.

The Catholic prelate came to France on January 5 for a month's course in French. He leaves tomorrow for Rome.

He talked highly of his love for Zambia.

"It is my country and my heart will always be there. I love it and my wish is that they could let me write a book."

CSO: 3400/781

LACK OF FARMING REQUISITES SLOW LUAPULA PROGRAMS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

LACK of tractors, fertiliser, diesel and other farming requisites have slowed down agricultural programmes in Luapula.

Luapula Province political secretary, Mr Stephen Sikombe said in Mansa that the province had enough rains and appealed to the Government and its agencies to help farmers financially by supplying equipment in time.

People in the province had responded to the operation food production programme but their efforts were being hampered by lack of farming implements.

The 16 tractors shared among the five districts there had broken down and the mechanisation section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development had failed to repair them.

Many commercial and pea-

sant farmers had paid in advance for the hire of tractors but no service had been provided yet.

He said rural reconstruction centres were let down by the Zambia National Service headquarters in Lusaka who delayed the money for diesel.

All rural reconstruction centres started ploughing late and production would be affected.

"People have responded well to the food production programme. All we need is to have more tractors, and get more money from the Government. If we get this help we are sure of increasing food production and become self-sufficient.

"I would suggest that cattle should be moved to Luapula Province from other Government ranches because there are many plains where the animals could feed freely."

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SWEDISH RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

THE Swedish government has spent more than K53,000 on various development projects in Luapula Province under the integrated rural development programme during the past three years.

Permanent secretary Mr Bishop Chabafimbi said in Mansa the integrated rural development programme involved the training of agricultural extension staff, the provision of dip tanks, establishment of sheep schemes and the construction of feeder roads to productive areas.

Since the programme started in 1980, K20,000 has been spent on the sheep scheme and training of oxen for ploughing, K15,200 on the improvement of feeder roads, K8,000 on helping a consumer cooperative in Nchelenge and K10,000, on a rice farm.

Under the programme Sweden would help in the formation of women's clubs and would provide maize seeds and fertiliser to the clubs which had been set up in all the districts.

Swedish experts would conduct village extension courses and offer subsidies for land clearing.

Mr Chabafimbi said the Swedish government had done a lot towards the improvement of the welfare of villagers in the province and the villagers had responded to the programme very well.

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NATION OPENS ANOTHER ROUTE TO SEA THROUGH KENYA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has opened up another route to the sea through Kenya and the first 300 tonnes of copper cables to pass through Kenya via Lake Tanganyika left Lusaka by road yesterday.

The cables will go to Mpulungu port where they will be loaded on a UNIP owned ship 'Independence' to Bujumbura in Burundi to be transported to Kenya by road.

General manager of BN transport — contractors to the Kenya National Transport Company (Kenatco) — Mr Gurundas Jhala said in Lusaka yesterday the route would not only serve Zambia but Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Kenya in their imports and exports haulage.

Copper cables were to have left by air to Mpulungu but the price would have been as high as K1,000 per tonne. Taking them by road would cost about K250 a tonne.

In the 1970s Tanzania and Kenya closed their common border and this adversely affected trade between Zambia and Kenya.

The road from Lusaka to Mpulungu is tarred. It will now be easy to trade between Kenya and other African countries because of the newly opened route. Mr Jhala said.

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MANPOWER WILL NOT BE SENT TO UN, OAU AT EXPENSE OF LOCAL NEEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE Government will not send the little highly qualified manpower available to international organisations at the expense of local needs.

Foreign Affairs permanent secretary Mr Peter Kasanda says this in his action-taken report on his ministry to the Parliamentary committee on foreign affairs.

The ministry supported the committee's recommendations to use Zambia's job chances in the United Nations specialised agencies and other international organisations, but Mr Kasanda says it was not automatic for Zambia to fill all the posts on its quota.

If the Government could not produce candidates with the right qualifications, her quota entitlement on the UN, OAU and other international organisations would be filled by other member states.

The Government was ex-

periencing a manpower shortage among the few qualified Zambians in the category required by these organisations. "It would, therefore, be inadvisable to send the few highly qualified Zambians to international organisations at the expense of Zambia's pressing needs," Mr Kasanda says.

But "everything possible" was being done to encourage graduates to use every chance to seek job opportunities in international organisations.

"In some cases the Government has sacrificed its manpower requirements by seconding to these international organisations some of the few highly qualified Zambians."

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RENUNCIATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

HOME AFFAIRS Minister, Mr Frederick Chomba announced in Parliament yesterday that since November 1964, 227 Zambians have renounced their citizenship.

Of the lot 11 indigenous Zambians acquired citizenship of Botswana, one indigenous Zambian acquired British citizenship, 17 registered citizens of European origin reverted to their fathers' citizenship while 105 registered citizens of Zambia of Asian origin acquired British citizenship. And 93 registered citizens of Zimbabwe origin reverted to their fathers' citizenship.

Mr Chomba said this in reply to Mr Nason Tembo (Chipangali) who had raised the question during a question and answer session.

Mr Chomba was unable to explain what had led to the indigenous Zambians to acquire citizenship of Botswana and Britain because, he said, the question was a new one.

Mr Nephos Tembo (Chama) asked in a supplementary question whether the ministry carried out serious scrutiny of the applicants for Zambian citizenship in order to avoid foreigners renouncing Zambians citizenship for various dubious reasons.

Mr Chomba explained that before an applicant was granted citizenship, the government carried out exhaustive investigations and whether the applicant had a role to play in the interest of Zambia.

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GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES TO OFFSET FERTILIZER SHORTAGE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] THE Government has ordered an extra 15,000 metric tonnes of top dressing fertiliser from abroad to offset the shortage caused by Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia's failure to produce a target of 25,000 metric tonnes.

Giving further details on the recent shortage of the fertilisers in the country, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila, said yesterday that the extra consignment had arrived in the country and was already on its way to the provinces.

He said government, being aware of production problems at the NCZ as far back as November last year, ordered 10,000 tonnes of urea fertiliser from the United States through aid negotiated by the Ministry of Finance, and another 5,000 tonnes from Norway.

The Minister also indicated that lack of foreign exchange had led to the country finally acquiring only 75,000 tonnes instead of the initial 109,000 tonnes originally ordered and which would have met the national demand.

Breaking down figures for each province, the minister also said that provinces which had received surplus consignments of fertiliser had already diverted these to areas which had a short-fall.

He said over 30,000 tonnes had been in Lusaka and these were being distributed to Southern, Eastern, Northern, Copperbelt and Luapula provinces which needed more of the input.

He indicated that the Southern Province, requiring over 32,000 tonnes had a shortfall of over 8,000 tonnes of fertiliser. The Eastern province, which needed over 17,000 tonnes has a shortfall of 2,000 while the Northern and Copperbelt provinces need an extra 1,000 tonnes each of fertilisers.

The rest of the provinces had a surplus with Lusaka Province having the highest of over 30,000 tonnes, Central Province over 5,000 tonnes, Western Province over 600 tonnes and North Western Province about 20 tonnes of fertilisers.

CSO: 3400/781

BRIEFS

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURES--HARARE--Parliament is to be asked soon to approve another R94-million for Government spending according to supplementary estimates of expenditure. The estimates are broken down into R55-million for the army, R18,7-million for "an hotel and conference centre complex in Harare," R3,03-million for capital in the Ministry of National Supplies. The new estimates will push up the already approved estimated expenditure of R2,42-millions for all Ministries for the year ending June 30, 1983, by nearly four percent. Of the R55-million for the army, R43-million is for salaries and wages. A footnote to the estimates says the cash is for "the purposes of eliminating discrimination in the salary structure of the Zimbabwe national army". Included in the salaries, wages and allowances sub-heading is a ratio allowance. And, says the footnote, it is estimated that the Government will recoup R28,6-million by charging for rations and quartering. Another R8,08-million is to replace "obsolete military vehicles and equipment" and a further R3,03-million for "replacement of stores." The money for the Ministry of Construction apparently goes towards the largely Yugoslav-funded R71,5-million conference complex near the Harare city centre. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 83 p 11]

HICKMAN TRIAL--MAJOR-GENERAL John Hickman, former officer commanding the now-defunct Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI), will appear before an Harare High Court judge before the end of the month. His case will then be formally remanded while police investigations continue. The Citizen also learned from the same source in Harare that, when Gen Hickman's trial starts, the case will probably be held in camera. The source, a man who did not want to be identified, said he had been told reliably that Gen Hickman would be brought to court before the end of the month. It is still not known at this stage what charges will be put to the general. All that is known is that he is being held under Zimbabwe's Emergency Regulations. The Citizen also learned that the purchase of General Hickman's house in Harare has been probed by the police. It is understood that he bought the house from a former police officer who subsequently left the country. Mr Peter MacDonald, a business associate, is also detained with Gen Hickman. Police in Zimbabwe have refused to answer any questions about Mr MacDonald's detention. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 83 p 9]

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